THE CONFEDERATE.

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WEEKLY CONFEDERATE.

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THE CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at TWO DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done anywhere in the Southern Confederacy.

What North Carolina Will Do—Quiet and Harmony.

The present, indicates to the loyal mind of North Carolina at once a *duty* and an opportunity. Our contest for independence is at the turning point, for weal or woe, to the nation. The crisis is on us whose passage will bring the calm of peace, or the storm and tempest of prolonged and aggravated struggle. Our soldiers, by a heroic enlistment, have set a noble example of devotion. Those of them just returned from an imprisonment of trial, hardship, and temptation, by their fidelity and courage have made of the cause a worship, and an adoration; and the women of the South, tenderly brave, self-sacrificing and enduring, diffuse an atmosphere redolent of patriotism, virtue and loyal integrity

In this moment of bright hopes and cheering indications, the people of North Carolina are called to the exercise of their elective privilege of selecting their Governor for the ensuing two years. A single individual, backed by a few unwise counsellors, has nominated himself for this office against the present incumbent, who is a candidate for re-election. The loyal, faithful sentiment of the State, says forbear—make no issue to divide our people—let us have "peace and harmony at home"—let the election pass this year without opposition to Gov. Vance, who is recognized, on all hands, to be "true and reliable upon the essential question of maintaining the rights of the South and prosecuting the war to an honorable termination." If the people will this, it can be accomplished In the town of Wilmington, a meeting has lately been held, whose proceedings are a model of mutual forbearance on the part of differing political opinions for the sake of concord. Out of the resolutions there adopted, we subjoin a platform upon which every right-minded, loyal citizen of North Carolina can stand and support Gov. Vance.

WHEREAS, It is at all times the right as well as the privilege of a free people to assemble together for consultation upon the affairs of the country, and for the expression of their opinions in regard to public men and public measures; AND WHEREAS, the present appears to us to be a time that calls for such consultation, and demands such expression of opinion upon the part of all those who are heartily devoted to the success of the Confederate States in the great struggle in which they are now engaged for the protection of their institutions, and the assertion of their independence Be it therefore,

Resolved, That we, a portion of the people of New Hanover county, in public meeting assembled, believing in the justness of our cause, and relying upon the aid and protection of Divine Providence, do hereby renew our vows of fidelity to our country, pledging to it all that we have and all that we are.

Resolved, That the thanks of the country at large are especially due to the officers and soldiers of our gallant army, who have stood like a wall of fire between the homes of the South and the ravages of the ruthless invader: who have proved their devotion upon a hundred fields, and confirmed it (if confirmation were necessary) by their voluntary re-enlistment for the war.

Resolved, That it is the bounden duty of every man, woman and child in the Confederacy to do all that lies in their power to support the army and sustain the Government in this trying crisis of our fate.

Resolved, That to do this, not only should means be freely furnished to the Government, and supplies forwarded to the soldiers, but ample provision should be made to shield from want or suffering the wives and families of those gallant men who have left their homes to confront the public enemy in the field.

Resolved, That all our energies and abilities are required to meet and repel the advances of the invading foe, and that we have none to expend in intestine broils or political squabbles.

Resolved, That, desirous of peace and harmony at home, we have been anxious to see the election for Governor of North Carolina pass over quietly this year by the re-election of Goovernor Vance without opposition, believing him to be true and reliable upon the essential question of maintaining the rights of the South and prosecuting the war to honorable termination, and being willing, for the sake of union among ourselves to waive, for the present, at least, all former differences, and forget all previous divisions.

Resolved, That for these reasons we still desire the re-election of Governor Vance, while the course of his present competitor, Mr. Holden, as the leader and embodiment of political disaffection in the State seems to us to preclude him from receiving the support of any true friend of the South or of the State.

Resolved, That in our opinion the loyal Southern people of the State should see to it that none but loyal Southern men in principle are elected to the next Legislature. No Convention agitators—no covert advocates of re-construction or a peace on any terms, should receive their support under any circumstances.

This platform contains a recognition of the Divine protection, and a pledge of fidelity to our cause. It tenders to the soldier the meed of gratitude. It sets forth the duty and declares the determination to support his family while he fights our battles. It deprecates partizan agitation for illegitimate purposes, in entire consonance with Governor Vance's position. It expresses a willingness to forget former differences for present peace and harmony. It opposes Mr Holden, justly, as the "embodiment of political disaffection in the State," and tenders a cordial support to Gov. Vance, in the interest of the State and nation—and it appeals to the public sense of the State to "secure loyal men in the next legislature."

Surely no friend of Gov. Vance can desire more, when a party strong and conscious of its strength, forgets and forgives political injury and proscription, and contents itself with the reelection of a political adversary, on the ground of pure patriotism. Surely the political friends of the party supported will not wish to stint those, their allies, in a temperate expression of their reasons for this measure of forbearance.

But, on the other hand, will those who have been denounced and proscribed by Gov. Vance and his party as "secessionists and destructives," be content with a simple enunciation of this purpose to concur in Gov. Vance's re-election, or will they seek to engraft (by way of avoiding mis-conception) into their action their expressions of confidence in President Davis, and their unfaltering support of his administration. With all deference to our brethren in various portions of the State, we think they may well limit themselves to the Wilmington platform, as we here present it.

The administration of Mr. Davis has more than once been endorsed unanimously by the legislature of this State—and it is not now on trial—and there is no necessity to bring it into the struggle. If our cause fail, it will perish in the general ruin and destruction. If we succeed, and history's impartial truth shall bring to light the hidden and unseen things, Mr. Davis will be consecrated in the hearts of his countrymen, along with our glorious success. The monument of his fame shall be builded on the rock of independence, and ornamented and garnitured by the veneration and affections of a triumphant people. In the galaxy of great names, and heading the list, with Lee, and Beauregard, and Johnston, and Bragg, and Polk, and the host of immortal heroes, it will be inscribed to endless ages for classic renown.

His friends may well wait upon these events. In the meantime the main business is to secure the triumph of loyalty in the State; not so much the defeat of Mr. Holden—for that is an event sure beyond peradventure—but the securing of a true legislature, and the establishment of a right Confederate feeling in North Carolina.

We would exhort, therefore, all loyal men, in their meetings to nominate Gov. Vance, and to select candidates for the legislature, to unite on general principles of fidelity to the country, where all may stand shoulder to shoulder, without pricking each other with *political* party differences.

To this end the resolutons we have selected are admirably adapted, and we respectfully urge them as the *Confederate Platform* in North Carolina.

Sensation Rumors.

We are surprised to see in the Charleston Courier, copied from the Atlanta Confederacy, the following: "It is said, with what degree of truth we are not advised, that to-day North Carolina is thoroughly subjected to military rule. We hear of the suppression of a newspaper in that State, and that there are now confined in a prison there some four hundred civilians.' And this has been used to alarm "members of the Georgia Legislature," and to give justification to Gov. Brown's extraordinary message.

There is not a word of truth in the statement So far from military rule prevailing here, it is the only State in the Confederacy where the fiat of a single judge has interfered to prevent the enrolment of the principals of substitutes—the War department having here consented to allow Judge Pearson's decision to remain uncontested till the Supreme Court can assemble and sustain or reverse it. (This as we hear.) There has been no suppression of any newspaper in this State. Mr. Holden, the editor of the *Standard*, became a candidate for Governor. Just before this, he suspended his paper, and the Progress, with his sanction, we presume, states the reason to be, that his "office had been mobbed and his life threatened, and in the suspension of his paper he acted upon the advice of judicious friends." We do not believe there has been the slightest danger to Mr. Holden's office or person, except as he should make both liable to criminal prosecution by plain violations of the laws and of the safety of the country; and we do not think there are many papers in the State that would have suspended from threats of violence. Indeed, Mr. Holden and his friends have done more than all others to invoke mobs, as can be shown from his journal.

Nor has there been a single civilian in North Carolina arrested, that we are aware of, for any of the criminal offences set forth in the act, except for attempts "to avoid service;" and, as we have said, the *habeas corpus* has been applied in some of those cases, and the question now is pending.

If ever there was a time when the suspension of the *habeas corpus* could become necessary in North Carolina, it was when Congress enacted its suspension. An agitation of the most dangerous character pervaded the State; the published articles of the two papers in Raleigh were re-published from week to week in the Yankee press at Newbern, in order to show the readiness of the State to succumb to the Federal rule; the men who deserted from the North Carolina troops, when undergoing sentence of death attributed their *end* to the *Standard*; its editor had openly avowed his readiness, through a convention, by means of North Carolina commissioners, to treat with the Federal government and make peace by disrupting the Confederacy, through the surrender of a part of Virginia, and all of Kentucky and Missouri. Men who, by accidental circumstances, had acquired a sort of prominence, had declared for this convention, with a view to set at naught the Confederate government, and "take the affairs of the State into its own hands," and a wide-spread and most injurious discontent prevailed. Officers of the State government, military and civil, favored this seditious movement, and some of them went so far as to declare that the object was to secede from the Confederacy, *and that they favored it*. More can be proved on some men in North Carolina than they are aware of; but no one has desired to see the past brought in judgment upon them. All true men are content, if the agitation cease.

Mr Holden is now a candidate against Gov. Vance, and he has been treated with more consideration than he was ever wont to treat candidates who differed from him. Having no inclination to assail him personally, and being governed by our own self-respect, we have abstained from all allusions to him of a personal character, giving him credit, indeed, for qualities to which, in candor, we thought him entitled. Mr. Holden has chosen himself not to go out and canvass. He says he will not invite the people out to "harangue them for votes." It is true he has always heretofore recommended popular canvasses. He invited the people to the most exciting public meetings, last summer—and again, but lately, this spring; and in the very same paper which contains his announcement, he urges county meetings for the nomination of party candidates for the Legislature. But all this is a question of consistency; and *this* the people do not look for from Mr. Holden, seeing that he has, at one time or another, embraced all shades of opinion—both as to men, parties and principles. Mr Holden has lately been invited out to address the people, and has declined, as we learn, on grounds of personal safety. Now for ourselves, we do not intend to assail Mr. Holden personally. We again readily accord to him many qualities which have attracted our sympathy. We blame others more than him for his present position. We would countenance no violence towards him or his—and we think, if we were in his place, we would fear none. He may with perfect safety accompany Gov. Vance to meetings of the people, unless, of course, he should choose to indulge in such obnoxious discourse as would shock the public sense.

The good effect of the suspension of the *habeas corpus* is visible every where in North Carolina. It has put men to thinking; and the body of the people who for awhile had been imposed on by scheming agitators, have had opportunity for reflection, and with one consent have given the go-by to all purposes of evil or dangerous tendency. Throughout the entire State, men of all parties are declaring against Mr. Holden, and as far as we can see, there is not a shadow of a chance for his success. He has been abandoned, indeed, by men of whom he had reason to hope differently But every county meeting, every meeting of the soldiers, the whole press of the State, with two or three exceptions—and they are neutral or want to be so—are supporting Gov. Vance. Indeed Mr Holden seems to be his own candidate, and no body else's.

The instructions from the War department with reference to the action of the government in the class of cases likely to fall under the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, give general satisfaction. Already the public are convinced that no danger exists to the rights, liberties or privileges of good citizens. We copy below the instructions, that all may see how careful the government is to avoid anything which might seem to be arbitrary or oppressive:

"There will be appointed by this department, for each military division of the Confederacy, east of the Mississippi river, one or more competent persons as commissioners, to investigate the cases of persons who may be arrested or detained by any military authority for any cause specified in the above recited act. Information of all such arrests will be given to him by the department commander as soon as practicable after they are made, and he will proceed to investigate the same. If, upon examination, a reasonable and probable cause for detention does not appear, he will certify the fact to the General or other officer in command, who will immediately discharge the prisoner from arrest. But if a reasonable and probable cause does appear, the commissioner will forthwith transmit to the department a copy of the evidence taken in the case, with his opinion thereon, for instructions, and meanwhile the prisoner shall remain in custody.

"In all cases in which a person who has been enlisted in the army under any of the acts of Congress to provide for the public defence, or to raise troops to serve during the war, or to provide for local defence and special service, or who has been enlisted or enrolled for service under the act of Congress further to provide for the public defence, or has been placed in the military service by the act of Congress to organize forces to serve during the war, approved 17th February, 1864, shall be held in custody for desertion, or encouraging desertions, of harboring deserters, for attempts to avoid military service, or of holding correspondence or intercourse with the enemy without necessity and without the permission of the Confederate States, or of combining to assist the enemy, or of communicating intelligence to the enemy, or of giving him aid and comfort or for any other cause specified in the act aforesaid; and in all cases in which any person not Leionging to the military service shall be held in custody by any military authority for any of the causes mentioned in the act, shall apply to any court or officer in the Confederate States for a writ of *habeas corpus*, it will be the duty of the officer having the command or custody of such person forthwith to report the case with all the relevant facts, to the War Department for instructions as to the proper answer to be made to such writ, and in the meantime to retain the custody and control of such person under this order, a copy of which will be communicated to the officer, or court issuing the writ, as affording the reason why time should be given to make a more complete return.

"In all cases when the requisite delay cannot be obtained, it will be the duty of the officer having command and custody of persons embraced in the preceding section, or who may have in custody as prisoners any persons charged under any of the sections of the above recited act of Congress, to make a special return in writing and under oath that the body of such person so detained by him is detained by the authority of the Secretary of War, and that he declines, under and by virtue of his authority and the act of Congress aforesaid, to produce the body of such persons or to make further appearance or return to the said writ.

The commanding General of the Trans-Mississippi Department will perform the functions devolving upon the War Department, under these orders, in that portion of the Confederacy.

By order.

(Signed) S COOPER.
Adj't and Insp'r Gen'l.

Wilson Meeting.

We were sorry to hear that the large meeting which assembled in the town of Wilson, at which we learn there were at least five hundred men, although unanimous for Gov. Vance, was not able to agree on some minor proceedings, and adjourned without a nomination. We respectfully call the attention of the people to our seggestions on this subject, in the leading article of to-day.

It is gratifying to know that scarce a voice in Wilson county supports Mr. Holden.

It is reported about the streets that Surgeon General Warren has expressed the opinion that three-fourths of the people of Wilkes and Iredell were against Gov. Vance; and this is being used as an evidence of the Governor's weakness. We were always of the opinion that Gov. Vance would gain no political strength by making Surgeon General Warren his political companion, and if we had his political interests in our keeping, we should insist on a divorce from this association.

As it is, however, not much weight is to be given to this opinion of the Surgeon General's. It is reported to have been made to a gentlemen who was himself rumored to be about to take the field; and although it was a queer way of acting the political friend, nevertheless when it is looked at in the light of an effort only to make one's self agreeable, much may be padoned to the *naviete* of a political novice, who has not yet learned the intricacies of the profession.

By the way, some of our Doctor's friends thought that when we spoke of the travelling Ex's. "spreading disease and pestilence," that we meant to allude to the *vaccine matter*. No—our whole article was political—and it was to bad politics to which we alluded. Official Bureau Doctors ought to keep out of political offices, and the Surgeon General should set the example. However, we hope the Legislature will dispense with a Bureau now, at all events, useless, and then every one will have a *free foot*.

A Damper to Mr. Holden.

The election in Orange has resulted in the success of Mr. Berry, for the Senate, and that of Mr. Leathers, for the House of Commons.

All of the candidates came out for Gov. Vance—Mr. Leathers very boldly and decidedly. Mr. Mangum, who had been nominated at a meeting in Hillsboro', was the most lukewarm.

We learn that Mr. Leathers is elected by about three hundred majority. Of course Mr. Mangum received a good many Vance votes. Take it altogether, the vote in Orange shows almost an unit against Mr. Holden.

Indeed Mr. Holden's candidacy is already merely nominal, and will continue to grow more dwindling, until, in the language of a Georgia paper, it will be soon "frazzled out."

SNOW.—It commenced snowing here on yesterday morning about 10 o'clock, and continued the greater portion of the day, with a stiff wind from the north. The fleecy element at once froze the hearts of wood-haulers, and nothing less than $20 and $30 for a little load of wood could melt them. God pity the poor and destitute, for it is certain they have no hope for mercy from wood haulers and provision dealers. Let those who have plenty, also remember the needy in this time of severity and suffering.

MAIL SCHEDULE.—Owing to a change made in the time of departure of the Northern mail, our paper of yesterday did not get off in the mail. We now understand the new order of things, and hereafter all will be right. We have received from the Postmaster here a schedule of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, from which we learn that the mail Trains will leave Raleigh at 7 a. m., and arrive at at Raleigh at 4 a. m. The mail train will reach Weldon at 4 30 p. m., and leave Weldon for Raleigh at 6 30 p. m.

The accommodation train leaves Raleigh at 7 p. m., and reaches Weldon at 4 30. Leaves Weldon at 5 a. m., and reaches Raleigh at 4 p. m.

We have not seen the schedule for the Western trains, but presume they will be run in connection with the above schedule of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

NEWS.—Our exchanges are as dry as bare bones, in the way of news, and the Telegraph brings us very little. In a short time, however, we shall doubtless have enough stirring events to tell to satisfy the most inveterate newsmonger.

In the absence of much news, in this paper will be found the proceedings of meetings in several North Carolina Regiments, and other communications, which, if correct barometers of the state of the weather in the army and at home, betoken terrible thunder squalls in August next, antagonistic to Mr. Holden's predilections for the Governor's chair.

LATEST FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The Richmond Sentinel is indebted to the courtesy of the officers of the Exchange Bureau for United States dates as late as the 17th instant, from which we make the following extracts:

THE NEW EXPEDITION.

To-day the column of re-invasion of lower West Louisiana is to set out from Franklin, Louisiana, just beyond the Teche. It is generally understood that Gen. Banks is to accompany it in person.

THE LATEST VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

If however, as has just been reported to me by "a reliable person," Sherman has received orders to abandon any effort to assist Banks in his Red river enterprise, but to proceed at once with all his disposable forces by the nearest and most practicable route, to Grant's reinforcement, and that he has actually left Vicksburg with 12 000 men, the remains of his gigantic "raiders," it is not likely that Banks seriously contemplates any extensive campaign at present in a westerly direction.

The news as I got it from Vicksburg is, that Sherman brought back 12,000 men, having left 5,000 behind; that he had no spoil with him, neither trains nor mules, nor many contrabands or refugees; but his men claimed to have done the rebels great damage, and to have taken as many prisoners as they lost.

THE RAID ON RICHMOND.

Advices from our special correspondent with the Army of the Potomac says:

"A sergeant, who was with Colonel Dahlgreen, states that on Tuesday night, after the main column fell back from Richmond, he was near enough to hear the enemy cheer as they charged into our camp. He says that after Colonel Dahlgreen was killed, Major Cook ordered them to disperse. This sergeant belongs to the 5th Michigan cavalry. Three other men of his regiment, with one of the 21 New York, escaped through the assistance of negroes."—*Herald.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The arrival of the steamer Roanoke at New York on Tuesday, announces the fact that another privateer is at large on the ocean. It appears that Captain Scott of the United States steamer De Soto, informed Captain Drew, of the Roanoke, that he heard, from reliable quarters, that there was a rebel privateer crushing to the westward of Havana, she being a bark rigged steamer, painted lead color.

An officer of the army at Chattanooga writes that the Federal army cannot long remain in its present position, owing to the stench arising from an immense number of dead horses and mules which have died from starvation during the winter. The country around Chattanooga for many miles is covered with decaying carcasses, estimated to number nearly fifty thousand.

Mr. F. Waldron is the person who tells the story of the alleged interview, at the battle of Antietam, between Generals McClellan and Lee. His respectability is said to be endorsed by General Milroy. He is now at Washington, whither he has been summoned to give his testimony before the War Committee.

Private advices state that the Confederate ship Rappahannock left France privately on the 20th of February, armed with six guns and a picked crew, who had been paid three months in advance. Her cruisings, it is reported, will be the Equator and China.

It is reported in the World that General Thomas will be relieved from the command of the army of the Cumberland. That Burnside is to be assigned to the department of South Carolina.

Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, and Ohio, are reported to have filled their quotas under the last call.

Lincoln has ordered an additional draft of two hundred thousand men. The proclamation is dated March 14, and is in addition to the call for five hundred thousand.

The War department announces that if the result of the last call for two hundred thousand men is not satisfactory, another requisition will be made.

The New York Herald's correspondent with the fleet off Mobile, gives a rumor that Admiral Farragut is to withdraw his fleet, being satisfied that the city cannot be taken by water.

The Chicago Journal learns that General Burnside is making rapid progress towards the organization of an expedition, which is to sail from New York for a point not now known.

The delegates from Rhode Island to the National Union Convention have been recommended to vote for the renomination of President Lincoln.

General Kilpatrick arrived at Washington Wednesday. He attributes the failure of his expedition to the treachery of the negro guide.

Delegations from the Western States now in Washington are urging that the same equality relative to the draft is not meted out to them as has been to New Hampshire.

A National Bank has been opened at Norfolk, Va.

Two full regiments of colored troops left St. Louis on Monday last for New Orleans.

Gen. Meade has returned to the Army of the Potomac. He will not be superceded.

THE VERY LATEST FROM THE NORTH.—The Richmond Examiner has received, by private hands, Northern paper of the 18th, one day later than the advices by flag of truce.

Among the interesting items of intelligence is the introduction of a bill in the Legislature of New Jersey, imposing a fine of five hundred dollars and imprisonment for five years for any one enlisting negroes in that State.

Taylor's Ridge Gap was picketed by the rebels on the 15th. The rebels have a large force of infantry and artillery.

The Chesapeake has been delivered to the United States authorities."

Gen. Braxton Bragg has begun the organization of the fifteen hundred cavalry, which are to be kept in and around Richmond, to operate against Yankee raiders.

THE NEWS.

RETURNED PRISONERS.—The Richmond Sentinel of Monday, says: We never saw a greater crowd than assembled yesterday to welcome home the Confederate prisoners—sixty officers and seven hundred privates—who came by flag of truce boat to City Point on Saturday. The landing at Rocketts and the neighboring hills were thronged and crowded with those who received them there, and the air was rent with the responsive acclaims of the people and the prisoners. Gov. Smith was at the landing to tender Virginia's welcome and Virginia's hospitality to her own and her sisters' sons. The State Guard, with its band of music, escorted them to the Capitol Square, where another vast crowd hailed them with every manifestation of joy, and where abundant refreshments had been sent by the citizens. Here they were met by the President, who passed through the whole line, and gave them a most cordial greeting. He addressed them at some length amid enthusiastic cheering, but we were not near enough to hear his remarks.

In short, our highest officers of Government, and our whole people, united to tell our returned heroes how proud the country is of them, and how much we all love them and how glad we are to see them home again. We have learned what they have suffered and how they have been tempted and tried, and how nobly they have stood it all; and we hail them as good men and true. And not only the Confederacy and its President are proud of them, but the respective States to which they belong rejoice over them as a mother rejoices over the son who brings new honors on her name

The feeling in favor of Gov. Vance's re-election as Governor of North Carolina, may be said to be entirely unanimous outside of that State. His late speech, though not faultless, has confirmed the favorable impressions previously entertained of him, and excited an enthusiasm in his behalf. There are heart and patriotism, and manly, generous courage in it sent forth with talent and power. We hope his people will rally around him as one man.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK.—Passengers by the Fredericksburg train last evening report that the Yankees are as low down in Stafford as the Grove, about 16 miles above Falmouth.

Our scouts report that the army of the Potomac has orders to move, and that Grant has assumed command; this does not agree, however, with the dispatch in the World, stating that Grant and his staff were at Cairo on the 16 h inst.

THE NEW CURRENCY.—We understand that several millions in the ten dollar notes of the new issue, have been received at the Treasury in Richmond. A new batch of fifty cent notes is ready, and the issuing of them will probably commence to-day, to subserve the purposes of change. So the hoarders of small notes, in the expectation of a premium, will not realize much by their niggardness.

CLEARING THE DECK.—The Federal camp in Culpepper has been the scene of considerable pleasure taking during the winter; many officers' wives having been there, and balls and other festivities frequent. We learn that within a few days the ladies have all been sent off. This looks like clearing the deck for action.

The Danville *Appeal* says a Yankee was captured in Caswell county, N. C., a day or two ago. He said he belonged to Dahlgren's raiding party, and was separated from his regiment while near Richmond, and has been straggling ever since.

DEAD.—Mrs. Mary L. Brown, wife of the Hon. Bedford Brown, died at the residence of her husband, in Caswell county, N.C., recently aged 75 years.

Mrs. Gen. Lee is very active in behalf of the soldiers; and has set all the young ladies in Richmond knitting for them.

A lot of goods recently stolen at Rome, Ga., were found in possession of three of the local provost guard.

The Democrats have been gaining largely in the New York township elections.

EAST TENNESSEE.—We have the Bristol Advocate of the 10 inst., which contains interesting information as to affairs in this section. On the 6th and 7th inst. Gen. Longstreet offered the enemy battle, which they declined. On the 6th our forces endeavored to flank a portion of the enemy's column, near Mossy Creek, and after a sharp skirmish, they retreated to Strawberry Plains. Skirmishing is all that can be go out of the Yankee army of East Tennessee.

In one of the skirmishes referred to Major Goforth, son of J. S. Goforth, Esq., the energetic superintendent of the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, was severely, and Lieut. Bibbs slightly wounded.

The enemy are said to be entirely without cavalry, and wholly destitute of wagons for even foraging purposes, and they are stealing the last morsel of food left in the hands of citizens in that vincinity.—*Appeal.*

General Wool has published, in one of the Albany papers, his plan of subjugating the South. He would have 250,000 men under Gen. Grant, and as many more under Gen. Meade, moving upon the enemy at once and with irresistible power.

Charles A. Weed, of Stamford Conn., has purchased the estate of Sec. J. P. Benjamin, on the Mississippi river, near Baton Rouge, for $140,000, it being sold under the Yankee confiscation act.

FOUR CANDIDATES.—There are now four candidates regularly in the field for the vacancy created in the 7th (N. C.) Congressional district by the death of Hon. S. H. Christian, viz: Hon. J. M. Leach, Wm. P. Taylor, M. Q. Waddell, and A. G. Foster.

CONGRESS AND GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.—The Macon Telegraph understands that the Committee on Confederate Relations in the Georgia Legislature, have reported substantially that they saw nothing in the recent acts of Congress requiring the interposition of the General Assembly.

A TREASURE.—A little boy, ploughing on the outskirts of Columbus, Ga., a few days ago, turned up an old iron box containing fifty dollars in gold and silver.

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, March 23, 1864.

Northern News.

The proclamation by Lincoln of another draft for two hundred thousand men, in addition to the five hundred thousand called for February 1st, has filled the North once more with apprehension and consternation. Many of the most influential of the press denounce it; but their tone is humble; and, as heretofore, they will growl and submit. Lincoln has his foot upon the yankee necks, and his is a hoosier foot, and weighs heavy. They must bear it. But there are some significant matters connected with this call. The five hundred thousand call has been frittered down by the "squaring of accounts," and the crediting of volunteers heretofore not accounted for; the call has been construed in a retroactive sense, and instead of working forwards has worked backwards.

This, together with the pecuniary substitutes, have left the yankee force not more numerous than of yore. In the language of the latest proclamation, this bran new two hundred thousand are to be drafted "for the navy, and to provide an adequate reserve force for all contingencies." It is evident that the efforts of our enemies heretofore have been a failure; and in sheer desperation this new threat is enunciated. Even now the draft is certainly not to begin until the 18th of April—and not then, unless it be *"practicable."* It may be that Lincoln is looking to complications beyond the suppression of the rebellion; and hence, in this moment, when rumors of foreign recognition, supported by the return of our commissioner to London, and the reported critical state of affairs between the yankees and France on the question of the Rappahannock, there may be more than usual significance in this draft for their navy marine, and for a contingent reserve by the Federal government.

The following from the New York Times shows a deep-seated gloom in the yankee mind. And well it may be so. A fearful retribution is at hand for them. All the horrors, slaughters, devastations, robberies, persecutions—to say nothing of the minor meannesses and thieveries of this war—are going to the "yankee home to roost." Discomfited, disappointed, defeated—terrible will be the intestine disorder, strife and fury, when this baffled monster turns upon itself.

The clear duty of the Confederate people is to nerve up; to relax no effort; to depend on nothing but their own strength. Imbibe the cheering influences of favorable indications, but stop not in the path of preparation. Emulate the undaunted action of Congress, and aid the government to replenish the ranks of the army with every available man. Now is the time for officers having in charge the enrolment to ferret out, in every case, the shirker and skulker, and send him to his duty. When the Legislature meets we shall lay before it the cases of Exempts, and we shall appeal to it and to the Governor to interpose no obstacle to the filling of the army. Grand movements may be afoot, and independence can be achieved this summer. Read the extract from the New York Times:

"The fact that probably gives rise to the most wide-spread despondency is, that we have as yet accomplished nothing in our spring operations.—The Florida expedition ended in a disaster; the grand cavalry raid in Alabama, under Gen. Smith, was interrupted by appearently a very inferior force; the mysterious invasion of Gen. Sherman's flying column brought back only a few thousand mules and negroes, and wasted the enemy's territory. We see nothing of the *haute strategie* in all this which was expected. Charleston, too, is as far from our grasp as ever. Mobile has hardly been attacked. We hear nothing of any success in Texas. Gen. Meade's great army lies inactive in Virginia.

Behind all these unfavorable aspects—as they seem to the popular imagination—looms up the perilous question of finance. The debt is seen to be increasing enormously every day, while congress is not awake to the duty of correspondingly increasing the taxation. The currency, besides its apparent expansion, is believed to be expanding in modes which are not seen, by the constant paying out of "certificates of indebtedness" and "five per cent notes." And worst sign of all, the extravagance of the people is growing at a frightful rate."

"Retired or Discharged."

We have been requested to furnish some information on this subject for the benefit of those concerned. "The act to provide an Invalid corps" has relation as well to all officers musicians, privates and seamen, who had become disabled in the service previous to the passage of the act, as to those who may become so after. The instructions from the War department set forth that the applicants must obtain the authority of their commanding officer to stand the examination, and that the application must be made through him. If approved and retired they must report once in six months to a board of surgeons, unless prevented by physical disability. They receive their pay from post quarter-masters, and their clothing on requisitions from commandants of posts where they are stationed—it being their duty to report to the posts nearest their places of residence. They are entitled to have their rations commuted at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per day, and their pay and enoluments continue so long as they are retired, or if discharged, for and during the war, unless their disability should be removed.

A letter from a member of the 55th N. C. Regiment, says: "So far as the army is concerned, we belive the placing in service a portion of the Militia officers, would do more for Gov. Vance, than anything he could do."—See also a communication from the 3d N. C. Cavalry, referring to the "Militia officers, Squires and Constables," who are kept at home, having no duties to perform. The army feels keenly on this subject, and the remonstrances of the soldiers who are in the field themselve, should not be disregarded.

"To be Shot"---The Progress.

We see in the Progress of the 24th, an article which appears to be editorial, alluding to the fifteen men, Virginians, of several regiments, who are to be shot for desertion. It says that "had they been North Carolinians, there are crawling, creeping creatures in this State (and the slander would have been caught up and repeated by their pimps in other States), that would have assured the world that the blood of the unfortunate victims were on the Standard and Progress." As we are neither a "crawling nor creeping creature," but a man, who endeavors to walk upright and fearless of his fellows, we take no application to ourselves of the epithets of the Progress. But it shall not, for all its galvanic jerk of boldness, escape the true issue on this question of desertion.

It is not pretended, and was never accused against Mr. Holden, that he caused all the desertions; but one fact is as true as day—that a private by the name of James King, of Co. E., 4th Regiment, from Randolph county, was lately executed for desertion. At the time of his execution, Lieut. J. M. Goff, of the 5th Alabama regiment, had charge of the sad affair. Just before the eyes of the doomed man were bandaged, he was asked by the officer if he had any message which he wished to send to his friends, and he replied: *"I have no message. I only wish that my body may be sent to my friends; but I want to say to you, Lieutenant, though others persuaded me to do what I did, the reading of Holden's paper has brought me to this; but, thank God, I shall soon be at peace."* Lieut. Goff thereupon wrote down these words, and communicated them by letter to Col. Bryan Grimes, to whose regiment the man King belonged. Col. Grimes, for the good of the service and as a warning against desertion, caused publication to be made in his regiment of King's last words, and thus they reached the public. We forbore to publish them, although we had them in our possession until we saw them in print.

The Progress insinuates that they were extorted from King; and he further applies the epithet of MISCREANT to Lt. Goff, or Col. Grimes, or both of them—not directly, but by one of those horizontal strokes in peculiar favor with the Progress. Lt. Goff, we understand, is a gentleman of excellent character, courage and soldierly qualities. Both he and Col. Grimes are associated with this war by the best evidence men could afford of patriotism and duty. All the greatest battles of the war have been participated in by them. The Progress can hardly compare with either of them, whatever its sacrifices or performances may have been. When it sits down in its broad easy chair and piles the epithets such as "miscreant" upon such officers, it exercises one of those wonderful privileges of a free press, that neither respect for personal virtue, nor for public opinion, nor common decency restrains. Notwithstanding all this, the fact will be fully proved, as Lieut. Goff has stated; and it is due to him, that not only this instance, but all others of a like nature should now be made public by the testimony of unquestionable men—so that if such confessions have been extorted in any instance, the public odium may fall upon the extortioner. We understand Lieut. Goff will be in Raleigh in a few days, when it is not impossible that he may be able to satisfy even the Progress that there was no extortion in the case.

We have been endeavoring to get a file of a paper supposed to be more or less connected with the desertions from Nethercutt's battalion. If we succeed, and find that statements which have been made to us are true, and that these men who were hung at Kinston were induced to desert, then so soon as the commissioner under the late law of Congress is appointed, we pledge ourselves to bring the matter before him, for that will form an exception to the rule that "by-gones should be by-gones;" for that man ought to be punished, if not hung; at least he ought to be made to serve as a soldier.

We have extended this article further than we designed. Mr. Holden is under no obligations to the Progress for the manner of his defence. This responsibility for human life, for the death of fellow men, is not to be thrust aside by vulgar epithetizing. It is regarded as a grave matter—not by *pimps*, but by all the respectable press of the nation—most of which copied Lt. Goff's statement, for WARNING.

COUNTY MONUMENT TO SOLDIERS.—We commend to our people the communication signed "MACON," in this paper, on this subject. We owe our deceased soldiers a debt of gratitude and reverence that we can never pay; but we should manifest our highest appreciation of their services and sacrifices by perpetuating their names and memories, and handing them down to their and our childen as noble patriots who sacrificed their lives in defence of the rights and liberties of their country; and perhaps this will be as enduring and grateful a manner as any other.

Photographs.

Lately, in Russia, a soldier of the Guard was murdered, without any circumstance to point out the perpetrator of the deed, and no clue could be found to lead to the detection of the crime. Whereupon it was suggested to photograph the eyes of the murdered man, if perchance there might be discovered therein the object which had made the last impression in life, and left its image there. The experiment was made, and, sure enough, reflected back from that glazed mirror came forth the features of two other guardsmen, distinct and unequivocal. This evidence of guilt, powerful enough in itself, was completed by confession, and thus another mysterious agency for the discovery of secret crime is established for the benefit of mankind.

Through one channel or another, the fearful cost to the yankee nation of the war which they are waging upon us, is coming to the light. Late disclosures foot up for our enemies a loss of one hundred and twenty-three thousand men, in the battles of first Mannassas, the battles of Richmond, of second Mannassas, of Chancellorsville, of Sharpsburg and Gettysburg. Estimating at this proportion, one million of men, at least, must have perished by wounds, disease and disability, out of the ranks of our invaders. The gloom of this terrible darkness is shrouding the hearts of the northern people, at least the thinking portion of them; and they stand aghast at this narrative of destruction, and thought is bursting into utterance even through restrictions of an imposing despotism. The press and the speaker are uniting to bewail the national calamity and to implore a cessation of these dire afflictions.

But not yet does any distinct portion touch the bottom of this revolution, to comprehend the causes which engendered, or to discover the process by which, and which alone, its fearful progress may be arrested. It has been hard for these peace-wishers to learn that a deep, abiding hate, a hate compared to which the hate that Poland feels to Russia, or Hungary to Austria, is well nigh akin to affection, had been implanted, and has been rooted and grown in the Southern mind towards the entire Yankee people and government, until it has became a national antipathy individualized. It is hard for these peace-wishers of New York and Illinois to comprehend, that what was once "the union," is forever dead, blotted out, annihilated—and that to material annihilation there is no resurrection morn. This is the fatal impediment of their desires. They must strip off this delusion, and view the naked fact that *the union* has perished; and from its mass of ruins no materials for reconstruction can be gathered; and in all the extent of this earth there is no architect that can rebuild it. When they have clothed all their efforts for peace with this *vain* idea, they have themselves imposed a negative upon their endeavors that their opponents needed not to strengthen. When the war party of the North—the radical Lincoln abolition party, announces peace on the basis of suppression, subjugation, conquest, our people understand the theory and accept it; but reconstruction, with the re-created fancies and absurdities of recognized rights; a reunion, re-association, re-affiliation with all the mixed and villainous compounds which would constitute "the union restored," is a degradation our people never contemplated.

But the expense of life, and limb, and health, is not the only burdensome endurance for the North. Another secret has escaped the imprisoned histories of its woes—a weight of national debt, hid heretofore from view by false estimates, deficiency bills and various other systems of deceptions, has at last fallen upon the Yankee nation with crushing effect. Added to a debt that is ascertained now to reach well nigh on to four thousand millions of dollars, is an appropriation by their present Congress of seven hundred million, for their army alone; not to be for the whole year of 1864 to July 1865, but "for the present only;" and for their Navy department one hundred and forty-two million—an expenditure larger than the Naval expenditures of Great Britain, France, Spain, Russia, Austria, Prussia, the Netherlands, Sweden and Portugal—the whole of which only foot up one hundred and thirty-eight millions. Thus is the table presented to the Yankee pocket, wherein lies the head, the heart and the soul of the nation. The interest on their debt is three hundred millions of dollars!—to be increased by a fresh debt of over one thousand millions!—all for this blessed year of our Lord, 1864. Out of this, for the navy alone, this yankee people is to pay four millions of dollars more than all the christian world, except Italy and Denmark. Think of this, ye shrewd, dollar-coveting, dollar-worshiping race; and along with this thought, take the comfortable reflection that your almighty dollars, converted into Monitors, and Rams, and all sorts of devilish craft, are not able to prevent our intercourse with foreign countries with almost the regularity of a stated mail. Think, further, that a single Alabama, Florida, and Georgia, have effected a sale of nine-tenths of your entire tonnage, so that scarce a yankee ship, yankee owned, dares to sail the seas; nine-tenths having been fraudulently or *bona fide* transferred for protection to British owners, so that your "gridiron" never floats "where the seabirds fly;" or when it does, it but too surely harbingers the cracking flames that leap from a freeman's avenging hand, committing the commerce that it covers to merited destruction. While thus so poorly paid for all this outlay on the water, how has it been on land? What return has yankeedom received for army dollars spent? A few desolated towns, some devastated territory, some abandoned plantations, some stolen negroes—more a burden than a help—and this is all to the yankees, for the blood and life they have wasted; and what is to them of nicer calculation, the dollars they have spent. And now at the end of three years, with the last dollar of gold sold out of their treasury by the thirty millions at a pop, they find themselves confronted by a determined people, stronger than at the beginning, who, under the favor of God in a righteous cause, have subscribed anew their pledge of everlasting resistance, till independence be achieved.

CHARLESTON.—After two hundred and fifty days of bombardment, the disconsolate Yankee press is obliged to concede that the siege of Charlestion is a failure. What a lame and impotent conclusion of their prodigious blood and thunder vaporing and gasconade?

Mr. J. M. Leach, late Lieut. Colonel.

We received this morning a letter from a gentleman of unquestionable character, who was not long since a Colonel of one of our regiments, in which he speaks in high terms of Col. Van H. Manning, of the 3rd Arkansas regiment, who wrote to this paper, a few days since, certain facts connected with the capture and imprisonment of Mr. Leach.

The gentleman who has addressed us to-day, had heard the same statement about Mr. Leach while in the army, from the lips of Lt. Col. Taylor. Our correspondent says he thinks Col. Van Manning may be mistaken somewhat as to the date, but that his recital of the facts is accurate. He also says, that no officer within his association, has a brighter character for intelligence and gallantry than has Col. Van Manning.

It will be seen from the statement, that Mr. Leach, after his capture, assured his captors of his "devotion to the Federal Union;" boasted that he was the 1 st man in North Carolina to quit struggling for its cause; that he held himself ready at all times to renew his efforts in its behalf, when the opportune moment should arrive; that his language was so offensive to Lieut. Col. Taylor, that he denounced him and asked to be separated from him, which was done—Col. Taylor being closely confined, while Mr. Leach, late Lieut. Col., received privileges for his loyalty to the Federal "gridiron."

We were not at all surprised at this news about Mr. Leach. Mr. Holden had some years ago given us a pretty fair estimate of this politician; and we neither saw nor heard anything of his career while Lt. Col. of Kirkland's regiment, materially to change our preconceived opinion.

But it is well for the people of the seventh district to know, that here are responsible statements of an army officer of high character, who was confined with him, that he bought privileges that were denied to his associates, and at the expense of his associates, by disavowing his country and avowing his loyalty to the enemy.

There are thousands of privates captured on the bloody battle fields, who have pined within prison walls until their clothes have rotted on their backs, who have been tempted by the most alluring persuasions, and yet have kept their faith, spurning and scorning the offered bribe. If this be true of Mr. Leach, and we see no reason to doubt it, what will the people of the seventh district say of it?

We commend his eulogist to Mr. Holden, and we accept, with gratitude in unmeasured stint, whatever of his denunciation was intended for us. Such fispraise is high encomium. But what does Mr James Madison Leach, late Lieut. Col. of Kirkland's regiment, say to this charge? We wait his answer.

A correspondent writes us from Roxboro', that "the Postmaster at Hillsboro' allows the carrier of the mail to South Boston, to take the mail out of the office at Hillsboro', on Sunday and Tuesday nights, at 7 o'clock, and that he leaves Hillsboro' at 3 o'clock the next morning, one hour before the mail trains from Raleigh arrive, consequently all mail matter that arrives by those trains has to lie over, say from Wednesday morning until the next Monday morning; and from Monday morning untill the next Wednesday."

This is certainly a great draw-back to the speedy transmission of mail matter; and we feel sure that we need only call the attention of the Postmaster at Hillsboro' to the subject, to have the remedy applied. Our Weekly Confederate mails go west on the Wednesday morning trains, and it is all-important to us and our Weekly subscribers, (as well our Daily) on that route, that the mail should not leave Hillsboro' before the mail from Raleigh reaches that place. We hope our friend, the Postmaster at Hillsboro', will attend to the matter in future.

The Age.

We have received the February No. of this excellent eclectic magazine, and find it filled with most interesting reading. The proprietors of this monthly have, within a very short time, brought it to a standard of perfection excelled by but few similar publications. Contents of the February number: "Twin Bigotries;" original. The French Conquest of Mexico, from Westminster Review. All in the Wrong, from Blackwood. A Savage Archipelago, from Chamber's Journal. Shot and Shell, from the London Review. The Great Bohemia; original. Tamesters and Gaming Houses, from Westminster Review. Pantatonism; original. Editor's Table, and Literary Miscellanies. Published at Richmond, Va., at $8 for 6 months.

See advertisement in another column.

Boy versus Calf.

A friend writes us that he has heard of an agitator in this State, who has a son born whom he has named Abraham Lincoln, and a calf named Jeff. Davis Every body to their taste, say we; but if the two offspring follow their namesakes, the calf will be the more useful and respectable of the two.

WITHDRAWN FROM THE CANVASS.—We learn that Mr. Wm. P. Taylor, of Chatham, has withdrawn his name from the canvass for Congress in the 7th District.

VALUABLE INVENTION.—A citizen of Eufaula, Alabama, has three machines in operation, invented by himself, which turn out three hundred pairs of socks per day.

ARRIVAL OF GRANT AT CULPEPPER.—There was a firing of artillery on Friday in the direction of Culpeper C. H. It was supposed to be a salute in honor of General Grant's arrival there.

The Yankee nation professes to be shocked at the evidence of Kilpatrick's scheme of villainy which was found on the dead body of Dahlgren, by which was contemplated the sacking of the city of Richmond and the assassination of President Davis and his cabinet: It is not that Yankee nations favor not the deed, nor that Yankee malice would not have gloated over the fact accomplished; but Yankee calculation is concerned that the "*plan*" having failed of perfection, should be published to the world. And so the Yankee press confirm the horrid purpose in the variety of contradiction they give to the fact. By some they are utterly denied, and in affected horror pronounced INFAMOUS. By others, there is an attempt at explanation, as that "the assassination was only to commence when the President or his officers should attempt to escape"—that this is the *understood* portion of the order—"the city to be destroyed and Jeff. Davis and cabinet killed." Yet other, again say, that the whole writings are a forgery, or else that this is an interpolation. But by that divine agency which enables the human mind to perfect art for the public benefaction, a proof of this vile atrocity will be forthcoming for the world. The papers have been exhibited to the French Consul, in the city of Richmond, and they have been ordered to be photographed, and copies will be sent to the courts of Europe. These copies will be *fac similes*. If there have been alteration, or interlineation, or erasure, it will appear.

That the Yankees should shrink at all from this imputation, even for policy, is a new phase in their national character; for infamous, atrocious, unutterably base and detestable as was this murderous purpose, it by no means transcends many of the shocking inhumanities which they have perpetrated upon defenceless towns and people, since they commenced their unrighteous invasion.

Consecrated Ground.

Down the Williamsburg road, within some seven or eight miles of the city of Richmond, is the field of the "Seven Pines." Thereabouts the yankee invader had constructed his heavy redoubts and dug his line of entrenchments preparatory to his grand assault on the devoted city. On the 31st of May, 1862, the order was issued to charge the enemy in his works and drive him out—and it was done—but at heavy cost. Many a gallant head along the line of that Williamsburg road, of Garland's, and Anderson's, and Rodes' brigades, was laid low. Further towards the trenches, close in upon the redoubts and beyond and among the abattis, numerous mounds betoken the resting place of many, very many of the 4th N. C. regiment, most gallantly led into the enemy's works that day under Col. Bryan Grimes; and other North Carolina heroes of the 5th, the 23 l and others, as also the dead of Florida, and Mississippi, and Alabama, and Louisiana, and Georgia, and South Carolina, and Virginia, lie buried within the precincts of this dread battle-field—until the whole ground is consecrated as the burial spot of perished patriots.

It is not to be conceived that any heartless and ungrateful owner of the soil will, with rude hand, disturb these graves. We will not believe that in all the borders of Virginia, where loyalty is cherished, such sacrilege will be committed. We join our convictions with those of the Sentinel, that this will not be. Rather be it the pride and pleasure of those whose ownership imposes the duty, to "pile the little mound, and lay the tender turf, and surround with care and watchfulness, *in memoriam* of the virtuous and holy patriotism which made its last defence there," those homes of the brave and true.

There are now five known candidates for Congress in the 7th district, as follows: From Chatham, Maurice Q Waddell, Esq., Wm. P. Taylor and Capt. N. A. Ramsay, of the 61st regiment; A. G. Foster, of Randolph, and James M. Leach, of Davidson. All of the candidates, we believe, are openly for Gov. Vance, except James M. Leach, Esq. We understood that, this last, made a speech at Anson the other day, and was replied to by Gen. Dargan, on the Holden question. Mr. L. was "rather fishy." By the by, is this Lieut. Col. Leach, formerly of the 21st N. C. regiment, (Kirkland's?) Our memory inclines to the idea that there was once such an officer in the service, but we have lost sight of the battle in which he was captured. Indeed we were not aware that he had been a prisoner, until we received the letter which we published a day or two since. Are there any more aspirants for honors in the 7th district? Entries may be made—the books are not closed The election will take place on the 3rd Thursday in April. The soldiers will vote on the 2nd Thursday. This is a jovial time for running. Let there be a grand Derby. If there should be forty entered, a long, shaggy pony, tough and thick hided, from Mr. Holden's stables, that we know of, might "run well in the bunch," and would be a worthy winner, as the times go. All eyes are now upon the "Derby," and sport is expected.

THE WHEAT PROSPECT.—We learn verbally and from our exchanges that the prospect of the wheat crop is encouraging. The late rains have brought it out wonderfully, and a farmer told us the other day that the prospect was as good now as is usually at this season of the year.

The Dalton correspondent of the Southern Confederacy, says the organization of negro troops in Middle Tennessee goes on rapidly. At Shelbyville and Lebanon, the principal depots, there are five thousand ready for the field. Ed. Cooper and Wm. B. Stokes are said to be candidates for the Yankee Congress, Ex-Gov. Campbell and Emerson Etheridge are spoken of for Governor, and Andrew Johnson for U. S. Senator.

Old and New Treasury Notes.

In view of the change to be produced by the "Currency Act" in the value of Treasury notes, except those under the denomination of $5, the South Carolinian makes some important observations as to the effect of the reduction in value of said notes, and their changed relative value in business transactions, hoping thereby to caution those who may perhaps have not given the subject any thought, and who might be over-reached and imposed upon by the more shrewd and calculating.

In consequence of the 33⅓ per cent. tax on the present currency after the 1st of April next, all transaction made with the old issue will have to be at 33⅓ per cent. discount to accommodate it to the basis of the new issue, and many persons may be led into error as to the allowance which ought to be made in receiving and paying out the old issue, and in exchanging it for the new issue. Some may suppose that the deficiency in the reduced value of the bills can be made up adding ⅓ of the face of the bills; but this would not be correct if the ⅓ added is also of the old issue; for this ⅓ also is subject to a reduction of ⅓ by the 33⅓ per cent. tax, which would cause the person receiving the old issue on that basis to lose $11.11 1-9 on every $100; in other words, it would be receiving on the new issue basis on 88 8-9 on the $1. To prove the error take a $10 bill of the old issue:

The face of the bill is	$10 00
Add to it ⅓ of its face	3 33⅓
Which will give	$13 33⅓
Deduct 33⅓ per cent tax	4.44 4-9
Which leaves only	$8 88 8-9

instead of $10, which shows a loss of $1.11 1-9 on the $10—a loss of 11 1-19 per cent. And the loss would be in the same proportion on all bills on which the 33⅓ per cent. tax falls.

It is natural to suppose, as the bills are reduced in value by ⅓, that adding ⅓ of the face of the bill will make up the deficiency, but it must be rembered that after the tax attaches to the bills each bill stands for only ⅔ of its face or original value, and not for 3-3 as it did before the tax; and the whole bill being only equal to ⅔, then ⅓ of this ⅔ becomes equal to ⅓ of the face of the bill; and *vice versa*, ⅓ of the face of each bill is only worth ⅓ of the face of the bill. It, therefore, requires *three halves* of each bill of the old issue (instead of 3-3 as formerly) to be worth the face of the bill.

It is thus reduced to this simple rule—*add ½ of the face of each bill to make up its deficiency in value*; or, in other words, *add 50 per cent. to the face of each bill of old issue to make it equal to the face of the bill in new issue.* Take for example a $10 bill:

The face of the bill is	$10
Add 50 per cent. or ½	5
Which gives	$15
Deduct 33⅓ per cent. tax	5
And it gives	$10

which shows that it requires $15 of the old issue (which is $10 with the ½ or 50 per cent. added) to be equal to $10 of the new issue. The same rule is applicable to all the bills of the old issue on which the 33⅓ tax falls.

Distillation Against the Law.

Our attention has been directed by several correspondents from different counties, to the distillation of grain into spirituous liquors, now being carried on in certain localities, in violation of the laws of the State. This thing has become a crying evil. We are credibly informed that the grain used by the distilleries now in operation, would far more than support the families of soldiers in the county from which one correspondent writes, where there are twelve or fifteen distilleries at work. Surely these violators of the law are not aware of their peril, or they would not persist in thus wickedly taking the bread from the mouths of the suffering people, to convert it into whiskey.

The State Convention, on the 21st of February, 1862, passed an ordinance that distillation should cease after the 15th of April, 1862; the ordinance to be in force until the 1st of January 1863. On the 17th of December, 1862, the Legislature passed an act, punishing with fine and imprisonment the distillation of grain; and on the 11th of February, 1863, they passed an act amending the preceding act, by giving one half the penalty to the informer.

It is the duty of magistrates, sheriffs and constables to have the parties arrested and bound over to court, and also to enter into bonds for their good behaviour; and all good, law-abiding citizens should lend their aid in suppressing these distilleries, which are setting at defiance the laws of the land, the public sentiment and the crying wants of the country.

A VALUABLE TABLE.—The Atlanta Appeal publishes the annexed table, which will be found useful after the first of April, as the old issue will pass at the discount of 33⅓ pr cent.:

Table showing the value of the Old Issue of Confederate Money when discounted for the New Issue of Confederate Money, at the rate of Three Dollars in Old Issue for Two Dollars in New issue, from $5 to $500:

Old Issue..... Dollars,	Value New Issue Dollars.	Cents...	Old Issue..... Dollars.	Value New Issue Dollars.	Cents...	Old Issue..... Dollars.	Value New Issue Dollars.	Cents...	Old Issue..... Dollars.
5	3	33⅓	80	53	33⅓	155	103	33⅓	230
10	6	66⅔	85	56	66⅔	160	106	66⅔	235
15	10	00	90	60	00	165	110	00	240
20	13	33⅓	95	63	33⅓	170	113	33⅓	245
25	16	66⅔	100	66	66⅔	175	116	66⅔	250
30	20	00	105	70	00	180	120	00	300
35	23	33⅓	110	73	33⅓	185	123	33⅓	350
40	26	66⅔	115	76	66⅔	190	126	66⅔	400
45	30	00	120	80	00	195	130	00	450
50	33	33⅓	125	83	33⅓	200	133	33⅓	500
55	36	66⅔	130	86	66⅔	205	136	66⅔	550
60	40	00	135	90	00	210	140	00	600
65	43	33⅓	140	93	33⅓	215	143	33⅓	650
70	46	66⅔	145	96	66⅔	220	146	66⅔	700
75	50	00	150	100	00	225	150	00	750

Georgia and North Carolina.

"These two States are the right and left bowers of the Confederacy.—*Daily Progress, March 26th.*

It seems to have been an easy process with the Progress, when undertaking to put itself and Mr. Holden on the Georgia Platform, to find from the numerous games which are played at cards, some one peculiarly adapted to define the idea. In its aptness at choosing, it selects therefrom the game of euchre in which the *Knaves* or *Jacks*, as they are indiscriminately called, are the leading trumps—and in its simplicity, it confesses the application. In a political point of view no one of it's and Mr. Holden's acquaintances will disagree with it; and thus North Carolina may be considered to be a "BOWER." If Gov. J. B. be willing, Georgia, for us, may be the other "bower." But Gov. Brown's organs, and indeed all the press of Georgia, and those of Virginia which speak for Georgia, avow, in most positive terms, that there is not only no identity between the "peace" propositions of Georgia and the "peace Convention" movement in North Carolina—but every paper of the Confederacy, and particularly those of Georgia, and most especially the papers representing the *Linton Stephens and* J. Brown "peace propositions," denounce Mr. Holden and the peaceables of North Carolina, in the most unmeasured terms, and reject and disown their companionship. We repeat, so far as we have seen, not a paper in the Confederacy has, as yet, given the slightest support to Mr. Holden, except the "Times," a Yankee paper published at Newbern, by Geo Mills Joy, and the Raleigh "Progress," which at last seems to be gradually approaching Mr. Holden, not in the bold, "straight forward" style of Joy, the Yankee, but in a "parrot-toed" walk, as though the feet bent that way but the head was not quite inclined.

But of Georgia. Unwise and injudicious as we regard the movement of Gov. Brown and his associates, fruitless of good and threatening of evil as it may be, there are wide margins of difference between the attitude in that State, and the position lately occupied by the *peace Convention agitators* in North Carolina. Both unquestionably afford aid and comfort to the enemy; both will be published by the enemy's press with approval, for the encouragement of its readers; but while the acts of Mr. Holden and his associates are received as evidences of a purpose to withdraw from the Confederacy, those of Gov. Brown and his associates will be regarded as the efforts of a dissatisfied politician mixing a party of malcontents against the administration, which may clog the Government and retard the cause.

From the one the hope of disruption is derived—from the other the hope of distraction and confusion. We propose to show more definitely the difference between Mr. Holden and Gov. Brown—between the agitation in Georgia and that of North Carolina.

In Georgia the peace party *justifies* the original secession as a "right perfect in each State," and a duty imposed by the deliberate and repeated aggressions of the northern States. In North Carolina the agitators deny the "right," and denounce the sufficiency of the reasons until the proclamation of Lincoln.

In Georgia the blame is thrown upon the yankee. In North Carolina it is cast upon our own people.

In Georgia the Confederacy is welcomed as a choice. In North Carolina it is tolerated as a necessity.

In Georgia the *peace negotiation* is proposed through the lawful agency of the Confederate government. In North Carolina it is proposed by the unconstitutional agency of State commissioners.—[Raleigh Standard.]

In Georgia the negotiation is to be offered after every victory, when the act can not be imputed to alarm.—[Stephens' Resolutions.] In North Carolina negotiation is proposed because we are alarmed and "are growing weaker, and the time may come when we shall have to lie down and take such terms as the enemy may impose on us."—[Raleigh Standard, Feb'y 2nd.]

In Georgia a full confidence is expressed in the President of the Confederate government and his cabinet. In North Carolina his government is denounced as unworthy of confidence, and the movement is to "check its usurpations," and take the negotiations from it, "because Presidents "Davis and Lincoln cannot be brought to negotiation."[—Raleigh Standard.]

In Georgia the peace proposition allows the border States to vote undisturbed for their choice of government. In North Carolina, West Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland are to be unconditionally surrendered to the enemy.—[Raleigh Standard.]

In Georgia the "official offer of peace to be made by the government" is limited to the "basis of the great principle declared by our common fathers in 1776," of the independence of the States and their right to form a government.—[Stephens' Resolution.] In North Carolina the terms to be accepted are the "*best we can get.*"—Raleigh Standard, February 2nd.

But, above all, in Georgia no word is uttered, no thought is conceived of desertion of the Confederacy. In North-Carolina it has been slyly insinuated, broadly threatened, openly and officially advocated, and by Mr. Holden *provided* and *expected, as the best thing that could be done.*

The difference between Gov. Brown and Mr. Holden—between the Georgia political peace proposer and the North Carolina agitator, is marked and palpable—almost the difference between black and white. Not quite the difference between right and wrong, but all the difference between a great crime and a great folly.

If the article which appears in the Progress meant sincerely to recede from the North Carolina agitation scheme in order to adopt the Georgia position, it would be an amendment—but an insidious effort to further the cause of agitation by covering it with a less reprehensible garb, increases the dereliction by the measure of the subterfuge. If this article speaks the sentiments of Mr. Holden, when it says "*of course we want peace with independence or not at all—for a perpetual war is preferable to a disgraceful submission,*" then there is no earthly reason why Mr. Holden should oppose Gov. Vance—for their opinions are identical, and there is but one mode by which credit for sincerity can be secured by him, and that would be his withdrawal from an opposition which, in the event of this sincerity, must be most narrowly selfish.

It ceases, however, to be a matter of great importance whether Mr. Holden withdraws or not. He has done all the mischief of which he was capable, and if ever the condemnation of an entire people could be concentrated upon one individual, it has been fastened on him.

Burnside in North Carolina.

The Richmond Enquirer understands that official information has been received at the War department, concerning the landing of a large force of the enemy in Washington, North Carolina. The force is said to be under the command of Gen. Burnside.—Whether an immediate forward movement was contemplated or not, the recent heavy fall of snow in that vicinity, together with the heavy condition in which it will leave the roads, and the attendant flooding of the swamps, will put a stop to any advance into the interior for some days to come. The "expedition" is, no doubt, composed largely of the new levies that have been recently encamped about Norfolk. It is not presumed that they have been withdrawn from Meade's army.

Salaries of Methodist Ministers.

As considerable misapprehension exists with reference to the position of the Department on the question referred to, we publish the following letter. If in ignorance of this decision any one has been erroneously assessed or taxed, he can have redress by conforming to the regulations established for such cases:

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF TAXES.
RICHMOND: 12th Nov., 1863.

——— ———, Esq, Richmond, Va.:

Sir—Your letter of the 8th instant, in reference to the compensation of Ministers of the Gospel of the Methodist Church, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, has been referred to this Bureau.

The Secretary has heretofore given the opinion upon certain statements filed, that the disciplinary allowance was a salary, but that the allowance for family expenses was income. Upon a reconsideration and review of the opinion, in connection with the statement contained in your letter, the Secretary directs me to say, that, according to that statement, both branches of the compensation fall within the definition of a salary that is a yearly stipend for service. The whole annual compensation, therefore, of Methodist Ministers will be taxed as salary, under the provisions of section 7 of the tax act, provided the same exceeds the annual sum of $1000.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) THOMPSON ALLAN.
Commissioner.

WAR NEWS.

MATTHEWS COURT-HOUSE BURNED.—A gentlman has arrived in Richmond, who reports that on the 17th inst., the enemy landed in Matthews county, and burned the court house, jail, clerk's office, and every building in the village. They also burned the house of Pope Jones, Esq., and a number of dwellings in the neighborhood of the village, besides several houses on the Piankatank river. It was supposed the party committing these infamous acts came over from the Eastern Shore. The miserable cowards take good care not to go where there are Confederate troops.

There are said to be four thousand negro troops at Yorktown and Gloucester Point, who make frequent raids in the neighborhood, stealing, burning, and insulting the citizens. We hope when our troops meet with them, the Exchange Bureau will not be troubled with the question of exchange. A "Texas parcle" would be the best disposition to make of them.

FROM THE SOUTH.—Farragut is reported to have abandoned the bombardment of Fort Powell, below Mobile, and left for parts unknown. He has probably returned to New Orleans to assist or participate in the expedition up Red river. The latest Yankee papers mention a rumor that he had withdrawn his fleet from below Mobile. During the protracted and severe bombardment of the fort it sustained no damage, and we lost but one man killed and one slightly wounded, and that from imprudent self-exposure.

The Yankee report of the landing of a considerable force at Palatka, forty miles above Jacksonville, on the St. Johns river, is confirmed. Gen. Finegan is "posted" as to their movements, and has doubtless taken necessary steps to check them. It is the opinion that the object of this movement is to march on Tallahassee, or some point on the Upper St. Johns river.

A letter received from a member of the 4th Va. cavalry, states that a few days ago J. H. Lee, company A, and John Terrett, company H, 4th Va. cavalry, in company with two others, captured a general's staff of six men, on the Little River Pike, Fairfax county, and whilst on their way back two of the men went to a house, some two hundred yards distant, leaving Lee and Terrett in charge of the prisoners. During the absence of the two men, the yankees overpowered the guard, seized their double-barreled guns and shot Lee through the breast and Terrett through the head, killing them instantly. The yankees escaped.

Reliable information has been received at Montgomery from North Alabama that the Yankee General Dodge, with a force of ten thousand men, composed of infantry, cavalry and artillery, have crossed the Tennessee river, coming South. A small force of Confederate troops in their front was skirmishing with them. It is supposed that the Yankees acted under the impression that our force was not sufficient to resist them, and improved the opportunity to come to this side of the river to commit their usual depredations.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—Another flag of truce boat is expected at City Point in a few days. Several hundred sick and wounded prisoners will be sent off by the next boat. There is a proposition now pending to enlarge the number sent by flag of truce to three or four thousand each trip.

Four Days Later from the United States.

The Richmond Sentinel is indebted to a friend of the Second Corps, Army Northern Virginia, for a copy of the Philadelphia Inquirer, of the 22d inst., four days later than previous dates received here. We make the following synopsis:

GEN. BURNSIDE'S SECOND EXPEDITION.

Annapolis, Md., March 19, 1864.—I have it from reliable military authority that Burnside's second expedition will be organized here. Captain French, one of the General's staff, who has been in this city several days, has caused to be surveyed and laid out sufficient ground for the encampment, on the lands of Judge Brewer, Dr. Alfred G. Welch and Elisha C. Taylor, about two miles from the city and near Camp Parole.

I learn there will be at least fifty thousand troops here in the course of a few weeks. The 48th Pennsylvania Volunteers have just arrived in the steamer Georgia. The 19th and 21st Massachusetts are expected to-morrow. Our little city is again quite lively. Merchants, boarding houses, hucksters, &c., have replenished their stock in trade, ready to embrace the opportunity to make money.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GRANT.

Washington, March 21.—Lieutenant Gen. Grant is due here to-morrow. He will spend one day here at the War Department, and then go down to the Army of the Potomac, where he has ordered a grand review of the whole army for Thursday next. The army, without any exception, is enthusiastic in favor of General Grant, and a grand reception awaits the conquering hero from an army that possesses every element of success, and is anxious to be led against the rebel hordes.

New York, March 21.—The money market is fairly active and steady, at 6 per cent. on call. Foreign exchange is firmer, with first class sterling quoted at 176½ 177.—American gold is firmer, but the market is irregular, opening at 61¼, advancing to 62½, declining to 62 advancing to 63¼, and closing firm at 63¼a63½ per cent premium.—Government stocks are firm, with a fair demand.

CAPTURE OF WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATORS BY REBELS.

Sir John's Run, March 20.—Last evening a detachment of rebels, reported to be Gilmor's men, made a raid into Bath, a village of Morgan county, West Virginia, two and a half miles from here, and succeeded in capturing Mr. Bechtel, a West Virginia State Senator, and Mr. Wheat, a member of the West Virginia House of Delegates.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Confederate loan is reported to have again declined in London to 40.

There has been considerable skirmishing in Parliament over American affairs.

The Inquirer's London correspondent thinks the Palmerston ministry will soon be driven from power.

NEWS SUMMARY.

We are indebted to a friend for a copy of a New York Herald, of the 16th inst. We take the following from its Norfolk (Va.) correspondence:

The crew of the steamer Peterhoff, sunk off Wilmington, N. C., a few days since by collision with the steamer Monticello, arrived at the Fortress this morning, on the S. R. Spaulding. It appears that the Peterhoff was just going into the channel from the chase of a blockade runner, when, seeing the Monticello coming, they exchanged signals and then collided. The Peterhoff was struck amidships and almost immediately sunk. The crew fortunately escaped, but nothing was saved. This steamer had been in the blockade squadron but a short time. She will be remembered as having been captured a few months since from the rebels.

CAPTURE OF THREE BLOCKADE RUNNERS.—On the S. R. Spaulding were also brought the crews taken from two blockade runners recently captured near Wilmington—the Don and the Scotia—taken by the Pequot. The prisoners from the Don number seven, comprising only her crew, and those from the Scotia eight, four being passengers and the remainder the crew. They were turned over to Captain Cassol, Provost Marshal at the Fortress, who in turn delivered them over to the custody of Admiral Lee. The captured vessels and their cargoes are valuable prizes. A third blockade runner—the Mary Ann—also captured by the Pequot, has just been brought in, with her crew, by the Monticello. She is a low, rakish craft, with two smoke stacks and of a light lead color. She has a full and assorted cargo.

A member of the 4th Virginia Cavalay writes that two of the Stafford cavalry were killed near Bealton Station in Fauquier county, a few days ago. Four of them started to a house to catch some Yankee officers. They divided—two going up in front, and two behind the house. When they came in sight of each other again, the two approaching the front mistook the others for Yankees, fired, and killed both of them.

We understand the enemy are again arresting numbers of citizens—non-combatants—in lower Fauquier and upper Stafford, and carrying them off. This has been their usual course previous to a contemplated movement, and may be intended to cover designs looking to a change in the present position of Meade's army.

Gen. Breckinridge seems to be winning golden opinions in his new field. He is said to exhibit wonderful activity, being most of the time "in the saddle," and familiarizing himself with the topography of his extensive and important command.

EAST TENNESSEE.—It is reported that the Yankees, who had advanced as far East as Morristown, have again taken the back track, and retired to Strawberry Plains, only some fifteen or twenty miles from Knoxville.

There was a rumor in Richmond on Friday that Averill was making another raid in the Valley of Va., but it could not be traced to any reliable source, and was believed to be without foundation.

The Farboro' Southerner, of the 19th, says that everything appears quiet about Washington and Plymouth. Persons who have been down in that country report that the Yankees have been certainly reinforced at both places.

The Georgia papers, or a large majority of them, show Gov. Brown and his message no quarter. It meets with no better favor outside the State, save a journal or two in North Carolina.

A writer in the Lexington (Va.) Gazette, strongly advises those who grow sorghum to plant early. The time he recommends is "the early part of April."

Chase's enemies assert that his withdrawal as a rival Presidential candidate as against Lincoln, is only pretended.

From the Richmond Examiner.]

A Hell on Earth.—The Experience of a Confederate Officer Among the "Convict Drivers" of the North.

The experiences of this war have afforded many examples of Yankee cruelty which have produced an impression more or less distinct upon the enlightened portions of the world. But the statement which we proceed to give, takes precedence of all that has ever yet been narrated of the atrocities of the enemy; and it is so remarkable, both on account of its matter and the credit that must naturally attach to its authorship, that we doubt whether the so-called civilized world of this generation has produced, anywhere, any well authenticated story of equal horror.

The statement we give to our readers is that we have just taken from the lips of Captain Calvin C. Morgan, a brother of the famous Gen. Morgan, who arrived in Richmond under the recent flag of truce, which covered the return of several hundred of our prisoners.

It appears that after Gen. Morgan's escape, suspicion alighted on the warden, a certain Capt. Merion, who it was thought might have been corrupted. To alleviate the suspicion, (for which there were really no grounds whatever,) the brute commenced a system of devilish persecution of the unfortunate Confederate prisoners who remained in his hands. One part of this system was solitary confinement in dungeons. These dungeons were close cells, a false door being drawn over the grating, so as to exclude light and air. The food allowed the occupants of these dark and noisome places was three ounces of bread and half a pint, of water per day. The four walls were bare of everything. He was denied a blanket, deprived of his overcoat, if he had any, and left standing or stretched, with four dark, cold walls around him, with not room enough to walk in to keep up the circulation of his blood, stagnated with the cold and the silent and unutterable horrors of his abode.

Confinement in these dungeons was the warden's sentence for the most trivial offences. On one occasion, one of our prisoners was thus immured because he refused to tell Merion which one of his companions had whistled, contrary to the prison rules. But the most terrible visitation of this demon's displeasure occurred not more than six weeks ago.

Some knives had been discovered in the prisoners cells, and Merion accused the occupants of meditating their escape. Some seven of them, all officers, and among them Capt. Morgan was taken to the west end of the building and put in the dark cells there. They were not allowed a blanket or overcoat, and the thermometer was below zero. There was no room to pace. Each prisoner had to struggle for life, as the cold benumbed him, by stamping his feet, beating the walls, now catching a few minutes of horrible sleep on the cold floor, and the starting up to continue, in the dark, his wrestle for life.

"I had been suffering from heart disease," says Capt. Morgan. "It was terribly aggravated by the cold and horror of the dungeon in which I was placed. I had a wet towel, one end of which I pressed to my side; the other would freeze and I had to put its frozen folds on my naked skin. I stood this way all night, pressing the frozen towel to my side and keeping my feet going up and down. I felt I was struggling for my life."

Capt. Morgan endured this confinement for eighteen hours, and was taken out barely alive. The other prisoners endured it for sixteen days and nights. In this time, they were visited at different periods by the physician of the penitentiary—Dr. Loring—who felt their pulses, and examined their condition, to ascertain how long life might hold out under the exacting torture. It was awful, this ceremony of torture, this medical examination of the victims. The tramp of the prisoners' feet, up and down, (there was no room to walk,) as they thus worked for life, was incessantly going on. This black treadmill of the dungeon could be heard all through the cold and dreary hours of the night. Dr. Loring, who was comparatively a humane person, besought Merion to release the unhappy men; said they had already been taxed to the point of death. The wretch replied, "They did not talk right yet." He wished them to humble themselves to him. He went into the cell of one them, Major Webber, to taunt him. "Sir," said the officer, "I defy you. You can kill me, but you can add nothing to the sufferings you have already inflicted. Proceed to kill me; it makes not the slightest difference."

At the expiration of sixteen days, the men were released from the dungeons. Merion said "he would take them out this time alive, but next time they offended, they would be taken out feet foremost." Their appearance was frightful; they could no longer be recognized by their companions. With their bodies swollen and discolored, with their minds bordering on childishness, tottering, some of them talking foolishly, these wretched men seemed to agree but in one thing—a ravenous desire for food.

"I had known Captain Coles," says Captain Morgan, "as well as my brother. When he came out of his dungeon, I swear to you I did not know him. His face had swollen to two or three times its ordinary size, and he tottered so that I had to catch him to keep him from falling. Captain Barton was in an awful state. His face was swollen and the blood was bursting from the skin. All of them had to be watched, so as to check them in eating, as they had been starved so long."

Captain Morgan was so fortunate as to obtain a transfer to Johnston's Island, whence, after being carried to Point Lookout, he was exchanged. He says that when "he got into Beast Butler's hands he felt as if he had been translated to Paradise."

Is there any authority in Richmond that will crook a thumb to save these men, who are not only flesh of our flesh, but the defenders of those in this capital, who, not exactly disowning them, undertake the base and cowardly pretence of ignoring their fate?

What is the Confederate definition of "retaliation?" Captain Morgan says that on his way down the bay to Fortress Monroe he met Colonel Streight—that this famous "hostage" was fat and rubicund; that he spoke freely of his prison experience in Richmond, and complained only that he had to eat *corn bread*. This appeared to be the extent of his sufferings, and the limit of Confederate retaliation.

In Philadelphia, on the 16th, the "minister" appointed to take charge of all the Methodist churches in the city of New Orleans was publicly presented with a Yankee flag. In his speech accepting it he declared that he was for subjugation or "war forever."

Major Thos. D. Armary and Lieut. Davis, of the Confederate army, have been convicted of recruiting within the enemy's lines and sentenced to imprisonment, with hard labor, for fifteen years. They are now in Fort Warren.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Georgia.

DALTON, March 24.

No reinforcements, with the exception of the returned regiments, have arrived in front of us yet, though it is generally supposed that Sherman will be brought within striking distance.

A heavy snow fell here last night, followed by a hard rain, which put the roads in bad order again.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

DALTON, March 25.

Scouts from the front report the enemy as quiet, and many regiments, it is believed, have been travelling on forty days furlough, as they are returning. Weather clear to-day and the roads drying finely.

From Richmond and the North.

RICHMOND, March 26.

There was quite a financial excitement here to-day, in consequence of the expiration of the time allowed by the banks for the withdrawal of deposits. Funding has rapidly increased. All kinds of bonds and stocks are in demand, at high figures.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of the 23d says that 50,000 troops will shortly be assembled at Annapolis, Md., for Burnside's second expedition.

It is said that Gen. Longstreet is mounting his infantry for an excursion into Kentucky. Averill is ill at Martinsburg.

Gold sold in New York on the 21st at 63¼, and Exchange at 77. The Inquirer's London correspondent thinks Palmerston's ministry will soon be ousted.

The Canadian ministry have resigned. The flag of truce boat is reported to be coming up the river.

[All this may be found in better shape in another column, taken from the Richmond Sentinel.—CONFEDERATE.]

From the North.

RICHMOND, March 28.

The Baltimore American of the 26th has despatches from the Southwest, giving particulars of the capture of Fort Derpey on the Red river, by the Yankees, with two hundred and eighty prisoners, and several heavy guns. Admiral Porter at once steamed up to Alexandria.

Gen. Grant and staff arrived at the headquarters of the army of the Potomac on the 25th, and was received with enthusiasm.

On Friday, gold sold in New York at 68¼.

Burnside visted Washington on Thursday. The troops for his expedition are rapidly assembling at Annapolis.

The Ohio Democratic Convention adopted resolutions opposing the prosecution of the war for the subjugation of the South.

The Pennsylvania Democratic Convention have declared for McClellan for President.

The appeal in the Alexandra case, came up for discussion in the House of Lords on the 11th.

Nothing important from Denmark. The war is progressing adversely to the Danes.

Maximillian arrived in London on the 12th. No further revelation as to his future movements.

The King of Bavaria died on the 11th inst.

Another Confederate Success.

RICHMOND, March 28.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

Official news was received at Mobile on Saturday last, that intelligence from New Orleans of the 18th inst. gives an account of a severe reverse to the Yankees near New Iberia, Louisiana, where it is reported our forces captured two Yankee regiments.

All the gunboats except eight had left New Orleans for the Red river.

Col. Holmand, of the 31st Mississippi regiment, attacked the enemy at Choctaw Hatchie bay, and killed twenty-five of them, and captured over two hundred cattle.

Gov. Vance with the Army.

ORANGE C. H., March 27.

Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, addressed the troops of Daniel's Brigade in an able and eloquent speech of two hours yesterday, and speaks again to-morrow, and every day this week. Gens Lee, Hill, Ed. Johnston, Rodes, and many General officers were present to hear him yesterday. The weather is fine and the roads drying fast.—Nothing new from the front.

The Richmond Banks.

RICHMOND, March 28.

The banks of this city have re-considered their resolution to reject the old five dollar notes after the 1st of April, and will receive and pay them out as usual, until further notice.

ITEMS OF NORTHERN NEWS.

There are rumors afloat that Butler is to be removed from his present command. Those who want Mr. Lincoln to continue in the Presidential chair for another term realize that military affairs must at least be successful until the Presidential election comes off, as a matter of policy for Mr. Lincoln, and the bungling manner in which Butler has managed his department is operating against the prospects of "Old Abe." While they wink at Butler's persecutions of clergymen and women, they are not such fools as to fail to see that his rapid loss of territory in North Carolina and Eastern Virginia, and his evident incapacity to manage a military campaign, is damaging the prospects of Mr. Lincoln, who keeps him there, more than almost any other one thing on the political boards. The extreme radicals see this, and for political reasons applaud Butler vociferously, knowing that every hour he stays there is worth many votes against the present occupant of the White House in the election. It is not improbable that Mr. Lincoln may soon become convinced of these facts and replace Butler by some other officer.

GEN. GRANT AND THE CAPTURE OF RICHMOND.—A Washington correspondent writing on the 10th inst., says: "It is understood that Gen. Grant protests against any further attempt to penetrate the Confederacy until Richmond shall have been taken. He disagrees with Gen. Halleck, and places the highest value upon the rebel capital, declaring that Cincinnati as well as Washington is threatened by it."

Another correspondent says: "In the new 'On to Richmond' movement, I think it probable that Grant will command the main column, with Sherman, McPherson, Meade and Hooker as chief subordinates."

From appearances it looks as if the exchange was growing into regular system again. It is to be hoped not to be again interrupted by any new complications.

[For the Confederate.

CAMP NEAR PETERSBURG, Va., March 25th, 1864.

GENTLEMEN:—I have been informed that an impression is sought to be made in certain quarters, that another candidate will be brought out for the office of Governor in North Carolina at a future day, and my name has been spoken of among others. It may be proper therefore for me to say, that as long as the war continues, while able to do military duty, I do not intend to leave the field for any civil station. Regarding Gov. Vance's public position as right on the great issue before the country, I think he ought to be cordially supported by all who are in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war now being waged, not only for independence, but for every thing of value to us as a community and as individuals.

The State of North Carolina, by an unanimous vote of her Convention, seceded and united her fortune with those of the Confederate States. This action met the universal approbation of her citizens at the time, no one lifting his voice against it. No public man in the State, can therefore, without PERSONAL DISHONOR, and without COVERING HIMSELF WITH THE DEEPEST IGNOMINY, advocate the abandonment of the cause of the Confederate States, and desert our brave soldiers who have gone into the field to maintain that cause.

Our reasons for continuing the war are a thousand fold stronger than they were for embarking in it originally. The State seceded because of apprehension that our rights might be invaded, and because Lincoln, by proclamation called for a few hundred men to assist him in his war against the Gulf States. Now in such portions of our State as his armies occupy, he forces into his ranks by conscription, every man, white and black. Not only does he arm the slaves against us, but his Government has, by a series of acts of Congress, confiscated for its use, all our property, both real and personal. Should we be subjugated and our personal property seized, and our lands divided among his soldiers, both black and white, our entire population, men, women and children, must either perish from starvation, or exist the slaves of our conquerors, and labor for a subsistence on such terms as they might grant. Yankee masters were always notorious for avarice and cruelty, but the atrocities which they have committed within the last three years have caused humanity to stand aghast with horror. He whom they have selected to carry on the war against us, by the universal acclamation of European as well as American civilization, has been denominated "THE BRUTE." And yet if he be not a fair type of our enemies, why was it that he not only received ovations in the Northern cities, but by a deliberate vote of the Congress of the Lincoln government, he was declared worty to *wear the sword* he had *stolen*. These acts as well as his retention of a high command, show him to be the fitting representative of those who control the action of our enemies. I know of no variety of the human race whom we ought not to prefer as masters to the yankees, whose leading traits are avarice and hypocrisy; for to the duplicity and cunning of the fox, they add the rapacity of the wolf and the venom of the serpent. To protect us from such enemies, to save our women from becoming cooks and house servants, we have nothing to rely on but the favor of God and the valor of our armies. If those armies be properly sustained by the country and wisely directed by our government, they will in the end give us independence, peace, safety and honor. Unless these are obtained, I hold that the war should continue as long as there is one brave man surviving, and one true Southern woman left to fight for.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
T. L. CLINGMAN.

"BIRDS OF A FEATHER."—Garrison defends Lincoln. He says "he has travelled as fast towards the negro as popular sentiment would warrant him in doing." It was Garrison who originally pronounced the Constitution a league with hell and a covenant with death.

Raleigh Market.

CORRECTED WEEKLY,
BY J. W. ROGERS, GROCER.

RALEIGH, March 26, 1864.

BACON	$5 00@6.00 lb.
BEEF, by the quarter,	none.
BEESWAX	4 50 ₱ lb
BUTTER	6.00@7.00 lb.
CHICKENS	6.00
CORN	27.50 ₱ bu.
EGGS	2.50@3.00
FLOUR	200 ₱ bl.
FODDER	15 50
HAY	12.50 ₱ hun
IRON, (retail)	3.00
LARD	7.00
MOLASSES	40.00 ₱ gal.
NAILS	4.00 lb.
PEAS	30.00 ₱ bus.
PORK	none.
POTATOES, Sweet	20.00 ₱ bush.
RAGS	15 ₱ lb.
SALT	1 00 ₱ lb
SUGAR	10.00@12.00
TALLOW	3 50@4.00

[From the Observer.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

March 24, 1864.

Bacon	3.50@4.00	Liquors—Corn Whiskey	70.00
Beef	1.50@1.75	Apple and Peach Brandy	70.00
Beeswax	2.50@3.00	Molasses	25.00@30.00
Butter	5.00	Nails	4.00@4.50
Cotton	1.75@2.12½	Onions	15.00
Coffee	15.00@20.00	Pork	2.50
Cotton Yarn	20@50.00	Potatoes—Irish	15@20
Dried Fruit	1.75 ₱ lb	Sweet	8.00@10.00
Eggs	2.50 ₱ doz	Rice	1.25@1.50
Extract Logwood	$6@$8	Sugar	10.00@12.50
Flour	325@250.00	Soap—Family Bar	1.00
Flaxseed	8.00@10 00	Toilet	2.00
Fodder	11.00	Shucks	10.00
Grain—Corn	$25@$30	Spirits Turpentine	3.00
Wheat	$30@$40	Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings Factory price to the State	1.25
Rye	$25@$30	Outsiders' prices	4.50@5.00
Oats	10.00	Salt	35.00@40.00
Peas	25.00	Tallow	2.50
Hides—Green	2.50@3.50	Wool	6
Dry	4.50@5.00		
Hay	10.00		
Iron—Swedes	4.00@5.00		
Lard	3.00@4.00		
Leather—Upper	15.00		
Sole	15.00		

Lead Mine Interest for Sale.

I AM DISPOSED TO SELL MY INTEREST in the WYTHE UNION LEAD MINE COMPANY, notwithstanding the property is thought to pay a heavy per centum to the stockholders. I invite gentlemen of capital to examine the property. Mr. Wm. Kohler, the agent, will give all the necessary information, or they can call and see me at Hickory Grove or Poplar Camp, in Wythe county, Va.

mh 26-52-dlt-w4t A. N. CHAFFIN.

NOTICE.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C., March 23, 1864.

IN order to transact properly the largely increasing business devolving upon the Commandant of Conscripts, notice is hereby given that this office will be open to the public hereafter, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M.

The attention of all persons having business with the office is specially invited to this notice, and a compliance with its requirements respectfully requested.

By order of
Col. P. MALLETT,
Comm'dt of Conscripts.
E. J. HARDIN, Adj't. mh 24-50-d3tw1t

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, March 23, 1864.

Senator Hill's speech.

This speech, delivered at Lagrange, Georgia, on the 1st of March, is well adapted to the state of affairs in North Carolina. It embraces three topics:—the crisis—the nerve of Congress—and the patriotism of the people. The crisis in North Carolina—what is it?—or rather, what was it? It consisted in a dangerous attempt to gather a Convention of the people for separate State action. We prove this from the testimony furnished by Mr. Holden, the head and front of the movement. As we have more than once done before, we give Mr. Holden full credit for his oft-repeated protestations that he neither advocated reconstruction, the secession of the State, nor separate action by the State, independent of the Confederate government. But we shall introduce his teachings and his threats, as directly the converse of these protestations; and we shall ask for his language a plain, common-sense construction. We put out of view, too, for the present, his violent denunciation of every branch of the government, and his opposition to all its acts.

On the 29th of July, 1863, Mr. Holden, in the Standard, said: "We tell the Register that we have been and still are devoted to the cause of independence; but, as we stated in the article on the subject of peace, we fear that the chances are against us. We did not make those chances, and we cannot change them. * * * We should feel the humiliation of a restoration of the old government as profoundly and as acutely as would the editor of the Register, but if the people of this State, with subjugation or reconstruction staring them in the face, as the alternative, should sadly and reluctantly accept the latter, it would not be in our power to prevent it if we would."

Again: "The People of Johnston are not for reconstruction, but for negotiations with the Northern people with a view to separation. They call for a general Convention of the people of all the States, North and South, the delegates to be chosen by the people, and the action of the Convention to be final when ratified by the people of the States. * * *

The South would meet anxious for separation, and the North would meet anxious for restoration; but the delegates, acting for the people, would deliberate on the whole matter, and any treaty or compromise they might make would be final, if ratified by the people of the two sections. This war * * * can be closed only by the people."—*Raleigh Standard, August* 1st, 1863.

We do not quote the entire articles in either case, but we affirm not to have garbled nor to have detracted from the general sense by the manner of our quotation. Thus, then, we have in Mr. Holden a person who has begun to fear for our success; who looks to the alternative of reconstruction or subjegation; who deems the time come for the consideration of this alternative, and the mode that he proposes is not through the Confederate government, as the constitution points out, but through a "general convention of the people North and South," which is to *meet*, each anxious for its own solution of the difficulty, but after meeting is to *deliberate* and to *treat and to compromise*—subject to the ratification of the people of the two sections—the people only, according to Mr. Holden, being competent to close the war; the government being left wholly out of view.

Again: "We have favored and still favor the platform laid down by the Johnston meeting, of a convention of all the States, with a view to peace; the Southern States to enter the convention in favor of separation, the Northern States in favor of restoration, and the action of the convention to be final, when submitted to and ratified by the voters of the States. It may or it may not be expedient to favor such action at this time by the States. * * * And finally, it is true we have declared, that if subjugation, with all its horrors, should stare us in the face on the one hand, with a restoration of the old government, with all our rights on the other, we should accept the latter as the lesser evil."—*Raleigh Standard, August* 19*th*, 1863.

Here are the propositions grouped, and a distinct committal by Mr. Holden of himself to both; first to general convention, and to reconstruction as the alternative of subjugation. All that will remain for us now, will be to show that he has since become convinced of the danger of subjugation, and we pin him to the alternative by his own confession.

Let us see:—On the 2nd of February of this present year, Mr. Holden, in the Standard, held a dialogue between himself and a supposed character that he called "*Destructive.*" The Destructive enquires what is wanted with a Convention, and Mr. Holden replies:

"I want it mainly for the purpose of taking steps to obtain peace. We have been fighting nearly three years; we are growing weaker, especially as regards meat and bread and clothing, and though I hope we shall be able to hold out and beat the enemy back at various points, yet I am not sure of this, judging by the past; and if we keep on fighting and losing, or keep on fighting and gaining nothing, the time may come when we shall have to lie down and take such terms as the enemy may impose upon us."

"But what short of peace do you expect?" says *Destructive.*

"The very best we can get. I want separation and independence. We could have got better terms twelve months ago than we can now, and I am not sure that the end of the next twelve months will not find us in a worse condition than at the present. I fear it would be hard work now to save slavery on any terms." * * * "Lincoln's prescribed test oath swears away our slaves, and his proposition to regard a tenth of the population as a nucleus for a new State organization, would subvert our State government, and place us at his mercy. But a convention constantly in existence could act for the State as sovereign, and make terms in the last resort, and thus preserve the State from extinction."

This is Mr. Holden's part of the Dialogue. Settled down in his apprehensions and fears despondent over the past, gloomy in the present, and hopeless and despairing of the future, he succumbs to the present necessity of making the best terms he can get, before he should be obliged "to lie down and take such terms as the enemy should impose." In other words, he stood ready then, according to the logical and only sensible construction of this language, to adopt reconstruction, because he regarded subjugation as "staring him in the face."

But this is only a part of the CRISIS which we, the loyal people of North Carolina, have had to pass through. Developing the views we have above given, with wonderful rapidity Mr. Holden communicated his alarm and his purpose to the whole State; invited agitation meetings in order to get a State convention which was to appoint commissioners to Lincoln, to enter at once upon the negotiations which have been quoted by us above. This separate action by North Carolina was recommended by Mr. Holden in these words: "But it was feared, as it is still feared, that, in the first place, it would be extremely difficult to institute negotiations between Presidents Davis and Lincoln, representing as they do the extreme men of the two sections; and secondly, it was apprehended that Mr. Davis would not relinquish Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and western Virginia, unless required to do so by the Sovereign States."—*Standard, Nov.* 18*th*, 1863.

And because of these fears, that the two governments would not negotiate, Mr. Holden advises the separate negotiation of North Carlina with the enemy; and in that negotiation he proposes as preliminary to his "last resort", by which the "State government is to be saved from extinction," the equally unconstitutional and disgraceful and criminal project of disrupting the Confederacy by the surrender of a portion of the noble old Commonwealth of Virginia, and the abandonment of Kentucky, Missouri, and Maryland. This he is prepared to do at once and if the enemy will not '*compromise*", on this basis, then "*the best he can get.*"

This is yet in part only of the CRISIS in North Carolina. Other wrongs were contemplated to the Confederate government—other resistance of its rightful and legitimate authority—other outrages upon the loyal sentiment of the State; all of which were regularly reproduced in the Newbern Times, a Yankee paper published in Newbern—whose editor, when republishing them, called upon his horde of occupants of the property of our people, to *hold on and hope.* Acting upon these inspirations, bands of the enemy enrolled themselves into military fire organizations, bearing Mr. Holden's name, and marched in procession, with suitable devices, inscriptions and emblems. All this has been claimed as legitimate freedom of the press here in North Carolina, and it has been borne and submitted to. The suspension of the *habeas corpus* alone has saved us from a worse evil. It has been a God's mercy to those who most complain of it.

We invite the attention of the loyal press of the Confederacy to this statement. It is uttered in that fairness and with that respectful tone towards Mr. Holden which we have determined to observe. It offers an appeal to Gov. Brown and those who, for party ends, are running mad after him, against some evil conjured up out of this necessary act of legislation.

We take consolation in the fact, that though some papers follow Gov. Brown in his vagaries, not one in the whole Confederacy adopts Mr. Holden. *All, all*, steer clear of him, except Joy's paper at Newbern, and one or two neutrals—and one whose position we are tired of naming.

Market—No Market.

The Raleigh market comes under this head. For several days past, before the fall of snow little or nothing has been brought to market. We are told that those who have provisions to sell, are holding back until the new currency shall be put in circulation. Bless our suffering people, what are they to do until the first or middle of April, if matters continue in this way? We are told that some of our people are reduced to bread and water diet. Not a few, we are assured, not unfrequently feel the pangs of absolute hunger. Is it necessary for us to make an appeal to the humanity and patriotism of those of our country people who have provisions to spare. Our people never refuse to pay, *in the currency of our own country*, the prices demanded for the necessaries of life; and we do think the producers ought not to cut off our rations by withholding the necessary supplies under a false idea about the currency.

At the request of Dr. Wm. C. Roberts, the Surgeon in charge of the Way Side Hospital, we call the attention of the ladies to the fact that that institution is sadly in need of old linen and cotton bandages, for the use of suffering soldiers. We refer the matter especially to the ladies, assured that they will promptly relieve the hospital from this need.

RETURNED OFFICERS.—Among the list of returned officers at Richmond on Sunday last, we find the following names of North Carolinians: Capt. M. J. Reardon, A. Q. M., 59th Regiment; Lieutenants R. N. G. Askew and W. G. Baldwin, 20th N. C.; A. J. Brown, 38th; S. M Buxton, 2d N. C. cavalry; J. A. Caldwell, 23d; W. R. Covington, 38th; J. B. Cabarriss, 55th.

Chief Justice Taney was 87 years old on the 17th, and is in good health, except paralysis of his lower limbs. His mental faculties retain their vigor.

From our Special Army Correspondent.

LONGSTREET'S ARMY, TENNESSEE.
March 11th 1864.

It is good to be here although we feel the change from the pleasures of old Wake to the hardships of camp life, very sensibly. Yet we have one advantage here over you all at home aswe hear none of the eternal croaking, fault finding, and disloyalty prevalent in some portions of the old North State. There are a great many disloyal persons here but we hear none of it. In the presence of armed patriotism treason hides its diminished head, and creeps into its dark and loathsome den, rendered so infamous by its own corruption.

The soldiers are in good spirits though they are having a hard time. The weather has been wet and the ground is very muddy and uncomfortable. However, you can hear the merry song at any hour of the day and night, and the camp fires are as cheerful as if they brightened amidst happier scenes and times.

In Longstreet's army the only matter of general interest is relative to our Generals. Gen. Robertson, of the Texas brigade, has just been court-martialed on grave charges. Gen. McLaws is about to undergo the same ordeal and Gen. Laws, of Alabama, on his return from furlough yesterday, was placed under arrest. All these difficulties I believe grow out of the attack on Knoxville.

Hood's veteran division has now a new Major General in command. Gen. Buckner had been commanding the division for some weeks past, but was relieved a few days since by Major General Field. The new General is a young Kentuckian of the old army, and has won his way up to his baton of Marshal at the head of a Virginia brigade, through the fierce contests of Northern Virginia. He was badly wounded at the second Manassas, and has just recovered sufficiently to take the field. He now commands a division that can make Lieutenant and Major Generals just as fast as vacancies will occur.

The health of the army is good, the provisions and clothing sufficient, and what is more, the men are re-enlisting rapidly, with a determination to fight to the bitter end. In that determination let all good men join us.

VERS,
HERCOLE.

[For the Confederate.

CAMP WHITING, March 16th 1864.

Messrs Editors:—The action of W. W. Holden, in nominating himself for the office of Governor of this State, has taken by surprise only those who have been gulled by his sophistry. That a man of the ability of Zebulon B. Vance should be found in the list, shows the well laid scheme of the editor of the Standard, in paving the way for the election of a conservative candidate. During the Gubernatorial contest in '62, hoping by that means to secure the State of North Carolina to the party of which he was the recognized leader.

Gov. Vance having fallen under the ban of Holden and his faction, is now about to be laid on the shelf to make room for some one better fitted to carry out their nefarious designs; and, as it is rumored that he intends offering himself again as a candidate, the soldiers "from the Old North State," in the Confederate army, are anxious to learn on what platform he intends presenting himself before the people. If it contains a disavowal of all articles that have appeared in the columns of the Raleigh Standard for the last twelve months, a cheerful acquiescence with the Government of these States, in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war as long as the foot of a yankee pollutes our soil, then will he meet with the same support from the army that was given him in 1862.

No procrastination must be used by Gov. Vance in letting the people know his position—but let him come forward "with the determination, come weal come woe," to stand by the government of this Confederacy, and, if necessary, sacrifice the last man and last dollar for the honor of North Carolina in this struggle for our independence, and August '64 will bring with it the severest rebuke that has ever yet been administered to the conservative party. More anon. CENSOR.

PUBLIC MEETING IN DAVIDSON COUNTY.—A meeting of a portion of the citizens of Davidson county, was held at Thomasville, on Monday afternoon, March 14, 1864, to consider the propriety of taking some steps to supply the vacancy occasioned in Congress, from the 7th District, by the death of Hon. S. H. Christian:

On motion, Dr. R. W. Thomas was called to the chair, and J. L. Lee appointed secretary.

The chairman having stated the object of the meeting, as above set forth, on motion of R. W. Shelly, a committee of five, consisting of R. W. Shelly, Reuben May, A. F. Dodson, E. S. Ligon, and W. F. Rice was appointed by the chair to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

The committee, after deliberation, reported through their chairman, R. W. Shelly, as follows:

A vacancy having occurred in the Congress of the Confederate States from this the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina, by the death of the Hon. S. H. Christian, and we, a portion of the freemen of said District, believing that the exigencies of the country demand that said vacancy should be filled by some one of our fellow-citizens, who, by intellectual endowments, integrity of character and unflinching devotion to the State and Confederacy, is eminently fitted for official station:

Be it therefore.

Resolved, That we recommend to the voters of the 7th Congressional District, ALFRED G. FOSTER, of Randolph, as combining those qualities which constitute the safe counsellor and wise legislator.

Resolved, That the *conservative* and *judicious* administration of the State Government by Gov. Vance, and the noble and patriotic sentiments embodied in his recent address to the people, make him our first and only choice for Governor.

Resolved, That to the heroic defenders of our homes and liberties in the field—our gallant soldiers—we tender the warmest expressions of our admiration and gratitude, and we trust that an honorable and lasting peace will, ere long, crown their self sacrificing efforts in the cause of Freedom and Independence.

The report of the Committee was adopted as the unanimous sentiment of the meeting.

On motion the Raleigh Progress, and Confederate, the Fayetteville Observer, the Greensboro' Patriot, and the Wadesboro' Argus were requested to publish the proceedings of the meeting.

After returning thanks to the chairman and secretary, the meeting adjourned.

R. W. THOMAS, chairman.
J. L. LEE, secretary.

Major C. A. R. Dimon, of Salem, Mass., has been ordered to Point Lookout, Md., by General Butler, to organize into regiments Confederate prisoners of war enlisting in the United States service.

Col. Wm. Hoffman, the Yankee Commissary General of prisoners, has decided that boxes, containing nothing hurtful or contraband, sent to prisoners of war by their families or friends, will be delivered.

THE VOICE OF THE ARMY.

For The Confederate.

THE FOURTEENTH N. C. REGIMENT.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the members of the 14th N. C. Troops, composing nearly every member in the command, was held at their camp, near Orange C. H., Va. on the 15th inst.

On motion of Sergent Maj N. E Jenkins, Capt. Seaton. Gales, of A. A. G. Ramseur's, brigade was called to the chair, and, on motion of Lieut. G. W. Lefnich, Lieut. J. J. Bryan and Serg't Maj N. E. Jenkins, were appointed Secretaries.

The chairman addressed the meeting in explanation of its objects, first alluding to his former connection with the regiment and these proceeding to draw a parallel between the merits of Messrs. Vance and Holden, the rival candidates for Governor of North Carolina; the former having been untiring in his efforts to advance the cause, uphold and sustain the government, increase the comforts of our soldiers and modify the hardships of their situation. He had ever been mindful of the necessities of indigent families in North Carolina. He had participated, too, in the common defence of the country, amid hissing shot and screaming shell.

Though there might be some few features of his administration and some few sentiments of his recent speeches which *all* could not *entirely* approve, the general tenor of both should be satisfactory to all good and true men.

The latter of the candidates had habitually magnified yankee successes, and under-rated Confederate prowess; had persistently reflected upon the Confederate authorities, drawing upon himself the eulogy of the common foe, and would have doubtless proceeded further, but for apprehended penalty &c.

On motion of Serg't Whitmire, Co. F., a committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting. The Committee, consisted of Serg't J. M. Whitmire, and Private A. S. Morrison, and G. W. Stroach, who subsequently reported the following, viz:

Resolved, That we deem this a fitting opportunity for expressing our devotion to these principles of constitutional liberty for which we are struggling, and our determination to relax no effort until they shall be placed upon that firm and secure basis which lies only in the success of our just and glorious cause.

Resolved, That we heartily approve and endorse the general course of Gov. Vance, and that we have watched, with feeling of pride and gratification, his brilliant and successful administration of our State affairs; that his patriotic devotion to the cause, his stern regard for the dignity and character of the State, his cordial co-operation with the constituted authorities of the Confederate government, and his untiring consideration for the necessities and wants of the soldier in the field, alike entitles him to our esteem and our gratitude; and that we accordingly pledge him our warm and united support for a second term of office.

Resolved, That these proceedings be communicated by the chairman of this meeting to Gov. Vance, and that he be invited to visit this regiment at an early day, when he may be assured of that enthusiastic welcome, to which he is so eminently entitled at the hands of every North Carolina soldier.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to the Daily Confederate for publication, and that the loyal Journals of the State be requested to copy.

These resolutions were adopted by acclamation and amid much enthusiasm.

After which, Col. Bennett and others entertained the meeting with brief and spirited speeches.

On motion of Col. Bennett, the meeting adjourned.

SEATON GALES, Chairman.

N. E. JENKINS, } Secretaries.
JNO. S. BRYAN, }

THE FIFTY-FIFTH N. C. REGIMENT.

CAMP CONALLY, VA.,
March 12, 1864.

At a meeting of the officers and men of the 55th Reg't N. C. T., Private J R Dixon, co. F, was called to the chair and Lieut. Chas R Jones appointed secretary. Being called upon, Capt W J Webb explained the object of the meeting. Upon motion of Capt B F Briggs, Capt N A Whitted, Sergts A R Beam and M B Galloway, Privats H Jones and Jesse Revis, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the object of the meeting. After a short time the committee, through their chairman, Capt W A Whitted, submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were read and unanimously adopted *seriatim*.

WHEREAS, We the officers and enlisted men of the 55th N. C. T., look forward with great jealousy on any measure which retards the advancement of a cause which we hold so dear, and for which we have suffered so much and for which we are still willing to suffer, until we shall have gained that which is most near and dear to us all—our civil and religious liberty, and—

WHEREAS, We believe that the time has come when the most judicious economy should be exercised by our government in both men and means, and—

WHEREAS, We see no just cause why so many Militia officers and civil Magistrates between the the ages of eighteen and forty-five, should be permitted to remain out of the service at this crisis, especially since the passage of the "Stay Law" by the legislature of North Carolina, and the act to organize a "reserve corps" by the Confederate States; or why they should not be required to share the toils and hardships of the ensuing campaign *equally* with *us*, and add their assistance also to the advancement of the great and glorious cause for which we have been struggling for the past three years; therefore,

Resolved, That in accordance with the late act of Congress empowering the President, and Governors of the respective States to exempt only such as in their opinion are absolutely necessary to carry on the civil Government, both State and Confederate, that we respectfully but earnestly request Gov. Vance to send to our aid all the Militia officers and Magistrates, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, who, after being deprived of their present commissions, are not otherwise exempted under the existing laws of Congress.

Resolved, That the exemption of these two classes of citizens, from a service and a duty which they owe in common with us, to their country, is justly causing much disatisfaction in the army, among both officers and men, and that it should cease; and that every man who is physically able, between these ages, should be required to render service in the field, and if necessary, his place at home should be filled by some one of the many patriotic men who have been disabled, nobly battling for their rights.

Resolved, That we tender Gov. Z. B Vance a cordial and earnest invitation to visit us before the present contest for the position of Governor of the State of North Carolina is decided.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Gov. Vance, and also with the request that they be published, in the Raleigh Confederate, Fayetteville Observer, Catawba Journal, Western Democrat, Iredell Express, Winston Sentinel, Petersburg Register and Richmond Sentinel.

Upon motion of Sergt W G Martin Co G, the meeting adjourned.

J. R. DIXON, Chairman.
CHAS. R. JONES, Secretary.

FIGHT IN PROSPECT.—The Jonesboro' (Tenn.) Telegraph of the 15th says, that the Yankees, on Sunday, advanced their lines to a position near Rogersville Junction, but retreated to Whitesburg, on the advance of our forces to meet them, Monday morning. The telegraph thinks a battle between the opposing forces in East Tennessee imminent.

A new paper is about to be started at Murfreesboro', Tennessee, of course under Abolition auspices.

A YANKEE FORGERY.—The English journals have recently published a document, gotten up by some unprincipled Yankee, which purports to be an official report from Secretary Mallory, of the Navy Department, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The name of "Babcock" is substituted for that of Hon. Thos. S. Bocock, and the report gives in detail the operations of our Navy since its organization. It also states that, in accordance with the order of the President, agents had been dispatched to England and France, with orders to contract for eight iron-clad vessels, suitable for ocean service, and calculated to resist the ordinary armament of the wooden vessels of the enemy. For five of these vessels contracts were made in England, and for the other three in France.

The report goes on further to allege that, owing to the unfriendly construction of her neutrality laws, the Government of England stationed several war vessels at the mouth of the Mersey, and prevented their departure when completed, and that subsequently they were seized by the British Government. The vessels building in France had also been subjected to many official visitations, and instructions had been given to cease operations upon them.

The bogus report proceeds to give an account of a plan for the relief of our prisoners on Johnston's Island, the failure of which is attributed to information furnished by the British authorities in Canada.

Upon the appearance of this miserable forgery in the English journals, Commander M. F. Maury denounced it over his own signature in the London Times, but a United States journal, in commenting on his letter, reaffirms the authenticity of the report. Under these circumstances, Mr. Mallory addressed a note to the Secretary of State, in which he pronounced the report, from beginning to end, a forgery. The document, however, assumed additional importance in Europe, from the fact that the English Attorney General in a speech in the House of Commons, in defence of the couse of the Ministry on the subject of Laird's rams, quoted it as authentic. On Mr. Benjamin's attention being called to the subject by Mr. Mallory, he wrote a letter to Mr. Slidell, our Commissioner at Paris, directing him to make on official publication explaining that the report was a gross fabrication.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

ORDERED TO RICHMOND.—It is said that the two distinguished officers who came in conflict on our coast, a few days ago, were ordered to Richmond for an investigation of the affair. It was reported that the conflict occurred between an officer of the army and the navy, the *casus belli* being a question of authority and jurisdiction.

Lost Certificate of Stock.---The undersigned has lost the following Certificate: No. 1305 for $3100, dated July 28th, 1863, issued to J. McBoyle at Raleigh, N. C.

Every person is forbidden to purchase the same as application will be made for its renewal.

3-w1m. DAVID OUTLAW.

Lost Certificate of Stock.---The undersigned has lost the following Certificate, No. 1424 for $500, issued to T. N. Cooper, Raleigh, dated July 29th 1863, and assigned over to Sam'l Martin. Every person is forbidden to purchase the same, as application will be made for its renewal. SAM'L MARTIN.

4 6w* Salem, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA, } Superior Court of Law
LENOIR COUNTY: } Fall Term 1863.

John H. Jackson and Rob't B. Vause
vs.
Moses Patterson.

Original Attachment Levied on one Town Lot in the Town of Kinston.

In this case, it is ordered that publication be made in a newspaper published in the State, for six weeks, notifying the defendant, that unless he appear within the time prescribed by law, replevies and pleads, judgment by default will be entered against him, and the lot levied on will be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's account.

Witness, Justus Kinsey, Clerk of said Court, at office at Kinston, the third Monday after the fourth Monday of September, 1863. Issued 23d day of February, 1864.

5-w6t JUSTUS KINSEY, C. S. C.

North Carolina, } Superior Court of Law,
WARREN COUNTY. } Fall Term, 1863.

John V. Cawthorn, Executor of Henry Cawthorn.
vs.
Daniel Bowden—Original attachment levied on Land

In this case it is ordered that publication be made in a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six weeks, notifying the defendant, that unless he appear within the time prescribed by law, and replevies and pleads, judgment by default will be entered against him, and the land levied on will be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Benjamin E. Cook, Clerk of said Court at office in Warrenton, the third Monday after the fourth Monday of September, 1863.

BENJ. E. COOK, C. S. C.
Issued 13th day of February, 1864. 5-6w.

Court of Equity for Wake County, }
SPRING TERM, 1864.

Geen High
vs.
The Heirs of Hudson High, dec'd, and others

Petition for sale of land:

It appearing that the defendants in this cause, to wit: Leonidas High, and Martha, his sister, and her husband, (if she be married) are non-residents of the State, advertisement is hereby made for said defendants to appear at the next term of said Court, on the First Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, at the Courthouse in Raleigh, to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's petition.

Witness, R. G. Lewis, Clerk and Master in Equity for Wake county, at office in Raleigh, this 17th day of February, A. D. 1864, and in the year of American Independence the 88th.

3-w6t R. G. LEWIS, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
WARREN COUNTY,

COURT OF EQUITY

John Harrison Hawkins, an infant under the age of twenty-one years, by James A. Egerton, his guardian and next friend, Charles M. Cook and John E. Miller, executors of the last will and testament of Winifred W. Hawkins, deceased, and Jane B. Miller,

Against

Benjamin E. Cook, executor of John H. Hawkins, deceased, John H. Fleming, Jane Walker, (formerly Smeary,) Benjamin E. Cook and Sally H Cook, his wife, John H. Kimball, of the State of Tennessee, Fanny H. Kimball, of the said State of Tennessee, and Nancy Power of the State of Mississippi.

It appearing from the affidavit filed in the office of the said Court, that John H. Kimball, Fanny H. Kimball and Nancy Power, three of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Confederate, for six weeks, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this bill, and that unless they appear at the next term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Warrenton, on the Third Monday after the Fourth Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said bill, the same will be taken as confessed and heard exparte as to them. Witness, Charles M. Cook, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office in Warrenton, the Third Monday after the Fourth Monday of September, 1863.

Issued 1st day of February, 1864.

2-w6t C. M. COOK, C. M. E.

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32-d2t&w3t*

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Raleigh, March 16. 1864. mh 16—7-w

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Wayne County, North Carolina.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1864.

Cenith Jones, }
vs. } Petition for Dower.
Heirs at law of Benj Jones, dec'd. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Jones and Jesse Jones, two of the defendants in this cause, are beyond the limits of the State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Weekly Confederate, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them. Witness, S. H. Denmark, Clerk of said Court, at office, in Goldsboro', the 3rd Monday of February, A. D. 1864.

5-w6w. S. H. DENMARK, Clerk.

NORTH CAROLINA, } Superior Court of La
HALIFAX COUNTY. } Fall Term 1863.

Daniel and Hervey
vs.
Thoms N. Rowlins

Original attachment levied on land.

In this case it is ordered that publication be made in a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six weeks, notifying the defendant, that unless he appear within the time prescribed by law, and replevies and pleads, judgment will be ordered against him and the land levied on, will be sold to satisfy the plaintiffs debt.

Witness, James M. Grizzard, Clerk of said Court, at office in Halifax town, the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in September 1863.

Issued 1st March, 1864.

6 w6w JAS. M. GRIZZARD, C. S. C.

North Carolina, } Court of Equity, Fall
WARREN COUNTY. } Term, 1863.

Marion Sanders and Sarah N. his wife, N. T. Green and Lucy N. his wife, John H. Murphy and Caroline M. his wife, Thomas P. Alston, William W. Alston and Frederick McWilliams.
vs.
Benjamin A. Lavender, Wm. Teel and Florence his wife, Benj. A. Lavender, Jr., Eliza Ann Boddie, Joel Lupton and James White.

In this case it is ordered that publication be made in a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, N. C., as to the non-resident defendants, to wit: Eliza Ann Boddie, Joel Lupton and James White, for six weeks, notifying them of the filing of this bill, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Warrenton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday of March, A. D. 1864, and plead, answer or demur thereto, the same will be taken as confessed, and heard *exparte* as to them.

Witness, Charles M. Cook, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office in Warrenton, the third Monday after the fourth Monday of September, 1863.

C. M. COOK, C. M. E.
Issued 13th day of February, 1864. 6w.

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20-d3t&w3t Maj. and Chief Q. M.

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